

Spalding's official base ball guide, 1912

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASEBALL GUIDE 1912

Co.,

I

.

I

he has been in the councils of the management whenever there have been times of strenuous endeavor to purge it from abuses and keep it clean for the people of America - young and old. In this work Mr. Spalding, after explaining the causes that led him into the undertaking, begins with the inception of the sport; shows how it developed, by natural stages from a boy with a ball to eighteen men, ball, bats and bases; gives credit for the first scientific application of system to the playing of the game to Abner Doubleday, of Coopers- town, N: Y.: treats of the first Base Ball club; shows how rowdyism terrorized the sport in its early days; how gam- bling and drunkenness brought the pastime into disfavor with the masses, and how early organizations were unable to control the evils that insidiously crept in. He then draws a series of very forceful pictures of the struggle to eradicate gambling, drunkenness and kindred evils, and shows how the efforts of strong men accomplished the salvation of the great American game and placed it in the position it occu- pies to-day-the most popular outdoor pastime in the world. Interspersed throughout this interesting book are remin- iscences of Mr. Spalding's own personal observations and experiences in the game as player, manager and magnate, covering a period of many years. Some of these stories deal with events of great import to Base Ball, and others have to do with personal acts and characteristics of players prominent in the game in earlier days--old time favorites like Harry and George Wright, A. C. Anson, Mike Kelly,

Library of Congress

Billy Sunday and others. This book should be in the library of every father in the land, for it shows how his boy may be built up physically and morally through a high-class pastime. It should be in the hands of every lad in America, for it demonstrates the possibilities to American youth of rising to heights of eminent material success through a determined adherence to things that make for the upbuilding of character in organizations as well as of men. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price by any Spalding store (see list on inside front cover), or by the publishers, AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY 21 Warren Street, New York

- - -

irvoip vin. LdCru'!1t3C AINIICl; No. 8 Spalding's Official Lacrosse Guide. No. 177 How to Swim. . Croup IX. Indoor Base Ball N I'M " ' - No. 9 Spalding's Official Indoor Base No. 209 How to Become a Skater. db^ uPA BaX. I Guide-. Polo No. 178 How to Train for Bicycling. GrVlp AX.- Ba . P 0 1 0 No. 23 Canoeing. No. 10 Spalding's Official Roller Polo No. 282 Roller Skating Guide. .*/ . No. 129 Water Polo. Guide. No. 199 Equestrian Polo. Group XIV. Mull Sport Group XI. Miscellaneous Games No. 18 Fencing. (By Breck.) | No. 248 Archery.No. 162 Boxing. No. 138 Croquet. No. 165 Fencing. (By Senac.) , No. 271 Roque. No. 140 Wrestling. (Racquets. No. 236 How to Wrestle. No. 194 Squash-Racquets No. 102 Ground Tumbling Court Tennis. No. 233 JiuJitsu. No. 13 Hand Ball. No. 166 How to Swing Indian Clubs No. 167 Quoits. No. 200 Dumb Bell Exercises. No. 170 Push Ball No. 143 Indian Clubs and Dumb Bell No. 14 Curling. No. 262 Medicine Ball Exercises. No.207 Lawn Bowls. No. 29 Pulley Weight Exercises. No. 188 Lawn Games. No. 191 How to Punch the Bag. No. 189 Children's Game No. 289 Tumbling for Amateurs. No. 341 How to Bowl. No. 326 'Professional Wrestling. , Grou Xil. Athletics Group XV. Gymnastics No. 12A Spalding's Official Athletic Exercises. Dumb Bell Drill No. 12A Spalding's Official Athletic No. 104 Grading of Gymnastic Exercises No. 27 College Athletics. No. 214 Graded Calisthenics No. 182 All Around Athletics. No. 254 Barnjum Bar Bell Drill. Game No. 156 Athletes' Guide. No. 158 Indoor and Outdoor Gymnast No. 87 Athletic Primer. No. 124 How

Library of Congress

to Become a Gymnast. No. 273 Olympic Games at Athens, 1906 No. 287 Fancy Dumb Bell and Marcl No. 287 Fancy Dumb Bell and Marc No 252 How to Sprint. ing Drills. Apparato No. 255 How to Run 100 Yards. No. 327 Pyramid Building Withol No. 174 Distance and Cross Country No. 328 Exercises on the Parallel Bar Running. Thrower. No. 329 Pyramid Building wil No. 259 How to Become a Weight Wands, Chairs and Ladder No. 55 Official Sporting Rules. No. 345 Official Handbook I. C. A. No. 246 Athletic Training for Schools of America. No. 317 Marathon Running. boys. Group XVI. Physical Callini No. 331 Schoolyard Athletics. No. 161 10 Minutes' Exercise for Bu No. 342 Walking for Health and Com- Men. and Care of the Body petition. No. 149 Scientific Physical Training ATHLETIC AUXILIARIES No. 208 Physical Education and H I ' No. 349 Intercollegiate Official Handbook. No. 185 Hints on Health. gier book. No. 213 285 Health Answers. No. 302 Y. M. C. A. Official Handbook. No. 238 Muscle Building, nir No. 313 Public Schools Athletic No. 234 School Tactics and Maze Run League Official Handbook. No. 261 Tensing Exercises. nast:i No. 314 Girls' Athletics. No. 285 Health by Muscular Gy No. 308 Official Handbook New York No. 288 Indigestion Treated by Gr Interscholastic Athletic No. 290 Get Well: Keep Well. nasti Association. No. 325 Twenty-Minute Exercises. No. 347 Official Handbook Pu b l i c No. 330 Physical Training for t Schools Athletic League of School and Class Room. San Francisco. No. 346 How to Live 100 Years. ANY OF THE ABOVE BOOKS MAILED POSTPAID UPON RECEIPT OF 10 CENTS Spalding "Red Cover" Series of Athletic Handbooks Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac Price 25 cents Spalding's Official Golf Guide. . . Price 25 cents Strokes and Science of Lawn Tennis. . Price 25 cents ~ : Physical Training Simplified..... Price 25 cents

||

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE Thirty-sixth Year 1912

Contents

Library of Congress

Contents	PAGE	PAGE	"America's National Game"	133	National Association of
Profes-	American League Averages,Official	151	sional Base Ball Leagues- American		
League Season of 1911..	43	American Association .	165	An Era of Progress	
105	Appalachian League	213	Base Ball Playing Rules, Official ..	313	Blue Grass
League	259	Index to Playing	345	Canadian League	280
Ready Reference Index to	311	Carolina Association	206	Base Ball Playing	
Rules,Spalding's Central Association...	289	Simplified- Central League.....	221	Ball	300
Central Kansas League	247	Ball Ground		299	Connecticut League
192	Balls, Providing	301	Cotton States		
League	239	Balls, Soiling	301	Illinois-Missouri League...	256
Base	Running Rules	306	Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League..	217	Bat, Regulation
300	International League	159	Batting Rules	304	Kentucky-Ind.-Tenn.
League..	275	Benches, Players'	300	Michigan State League	225
Coaching	Rules.....	308	Minnesota-Wisconsin League.	242	Definitions, General
310	"Mink" League	263	Field for Play, Fitness of	301	Mountain States
League	269	Field Rules	301	Nebraska State League	250
Game,	Regulation	302	New England League	181	Gloves and Mitts, Regulation..
300	New York State League	189	Ground Rules	299	Northwestern
League.....	265	Innings, Choice of	301	Ohio State League	209
Players,	Numbers and Position Ohio and Pennsylvania League	196	of.....	301	Pacific
Coast League	284	Players, Substitute.....	301	South Atlantic League	203
Pitching Rules	302	Southeastern League	293	Scoring Rules.....	
310	Southern Association	173	Scoring of Runs	309	Southern Michigan
Association	228	Umpires' Authority.....	310	Southwest Texas League.....	237
Umpires'	Duties.....	309	Texas League	233	Uniforms
300	Tri-		State League	184	Championship Deciding Games, Union Association.....
253	1911	112	Virginia League.....	200	Club Rosters of 1911,
Official.....	121	Washington State League.....	272	Contests for Spalding Trophies	
in Western Canada League	277	Public Schools Athletic Leagues.	294	Western	

Library of Congress

League..... 177 Diagram, Correct, of a Ball Field.. 312 Wisconsin-Illinois League.....
244 (Editorial Comment 7 National League Averages, Official 145 Evolution of
the Ball..... 85 National League Season of 1911... 27 "Home Run" Baker.....111
President Taft Opens the Season.. 25 - International Base Ball. .. 95 Records of
Individuals.. 143 i-ntroduction..... 5 Record for Reference..... 141 Men
of the Hour in World's Series.. 114 Schedules 350 a- Miscellaneous
Topics 117 World's Series of 191L 59 " ,NOTICE-To give adequate
representation to College and School r Base Ball Teams, which heretofore has not been
possible in the Guide owing to lack of room, "Spalding's Official Collegiate Base Ball
Annual' r- has been issued. It contains complete college records, pictures and l information
exclusively pertaining to College Base Ball. Price 10 cents. ol

i

Introduction

Introduction In this, the thirty-seventh year of the GUIDE, the national pastime is entering upon an era of improved conditions which are so gen- erously bountiful that when we take a careful survey of the situa- tion in the United States, we are almost led to believe in the unreality of possibilities and rub our eyes a second time to make sure that we are not living in the glowing phantasma of an Arabian night's dream. As a building era there is none like it. Quite true, a portion of this evolved itself from a misfortune-the destruction of the stands of the Polo Grounds in New York by fire-but it was most assur- edly a calamity which was a blessing in disguise. With the ruins still smoldering in New York a newer structure was planned which bids for the permanency of the sport in the largest city of the land. There is a reflected glory and prosperity to this which reaches far into the interior and adds its share of welfare to that of other cities, for when Base Ball is enjoying a condition of success in New York, and when its surroundings are such that the future is well provided for, the, sun shines for all. It is not true, nor does it follow, that if there were no Base Ball in New York there' would be no Base Ball elsewhere, but it is true that the

Library of Congress

example which is set in New York is one which is followed elsewhere, so far as relates to the continuity of organizations, and it certainly is true that an air of permanency to the national sport in New York implies a feeling of confidence in other cities. The mammoth stadium at the Polo Ground has only been completed when we hear that the New York American League club is to have a new park and a stadium built on the same lines, if not after the same model, and barely is the news of the prosperous condition of the New York American League club made public, than we are informed that the Brooklyn club has acquired a permanent home and will follow the example which has been set on the Manhattan side of the river by the erection on the Long Island side of another massive concrete and steel stadium for the comfort and the protection of its patrons, so that in Greater New York alone there will be three pavilions for the benefit of patrons of outdoor life and activity which will be the equal of almost any structures which have been built in the world for like purposes. Indeed, the stadium at the Polo Ground stands without a rival. Detroit, the Boston American League club, and that hardy and perennial club in Cincinnati follow closely upon the example of their contemporaries, and at the end of the season of 1912 all will be equipped with new and palatial homes for the common good of Base Ball. Contingent upon the material advantages which have provided for the future of the pastime, we also find that the artistic side has not suffered and that the general tone of the game has been uplifted mightily in the last five years, the season of 1911 being one of the most successful in the major leagues that we have known and the interest in the dual competition between the championship clubs of these leagues so intense that a new record is established for attendance. It has been the endeavor of the publishers so to enumerate the more important facts in connection with the history of 1911 that the GUIDE will be an invaluable handbook of reference and information, and not without its share of interest. In connection with SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which has been previously issued this year, we think that the student of the game and the enthusiast who is keen to acquire accurate information will find both publications almost invaluable for the future. AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Editorial Comment

'ewumuuu. uu, xur tuare is goou reason wny there should be a line of demarcation and gradation from the top to the lower circles. They will receive \$2,500 for each player who is drafted from their circuits,, and only one player may be drafted from each club. That is ample. They have the privilege of drafting from all clubs below them. The conditions are just and equitable. A general and very liberal advance was made in the draft prices from all the minor league classes. The schedule agreed upon is as follows: Class AA, \$2,500; Class A, which now consists of only the Southern and Western Leagues, \$1,500; Class B, \$1,200; Class C, \$750; Class D, \$500. Only once player each year can be drafted from Class AA and Class A clubs. Class AA clubs will have the right to draft a man from Class A clubs, provided, however, no player has already been drafted by a major league club from the Class A club. The limit of the number of players which can be carried under reservation at any time is as follows: Major league clubs, 35; Class AA, 30; Class A, 28; Class B, 26; Class C, 24. From May 15 to August 20 each major league can carry only 25 players, each Class AA club only 20, Class A 18, Class B 16 and Class C 14. The date of the opening of the drafting season was changed from September 1 to September 15, and it will last only five days for niajor league clubs. There will then be an interval of two days, after which the class clubs will enjoy the privilege of draft- ing from all the other lower classes. After another two-day interval the Class A drafting season will open, and so on down the line. The drafting season for ce ch minor league class has been set at ten days, but will probably be cut down to five days. In the future no club which is a member of the Class AA cir- qcuit may dispose of the services of a player for future delivery. In other words, if Tom Jones is secured from the Baltimore club, the Baltimore club will be compelled to send him at once to the major league club which has secured his services. This serves

Library of Congress

two advantages. In the first place, it is out of the question for the minor league club to use this player to excess. In the second place, the fact that the player at once joins the club to which he has been transferred savors more of good sport and less of dealing in futures and there has been a little too much of this dealing in futures. In fact, there has been much effort on the part of certain managers—well-meant effort, no doubt, but ill-advised—to control too many young players. The leagues in lower classes are permitted to enter into prospective sales. There is a reason for that. In these smaller leagues it is frequently the case that the championship depends upon a single player. If the club of a lower class were not permitted to enter upon any negotiation for the transfer of the services of that player, except upon the condition of immediate delivery, it would mean business suicide for the organization. It was agreed that a player who is being taken on probation by a major league club from a minor league organization shall be given a contract for forty-five days at a salary not to exceed twenty-five per cent. increase over the amount that he was receiving from the minor league club with which he was connected. At the expiration of forty-five days he may be signed to a contract calling for as large a sum as he is able to get. . . . The reason for this lies in the fact that players who were secured by purchase or draft usually were given a large advance when they went to the major league clubs. If they were successful it did not matter much, but if they were not successful upon their return to the minor league circuits they insisted upon receiving a recompense wholly out of the range of the minor league club to pay. The result was much friction and dissatis-

JOHN A. HEYDLER. Secretary-Treasurer National League.

or

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 1. A. An honored guest at the games of the New York National League club, he has made it a point to congratulate the players on the field for their fine deportment and physical skill, and a firm believer in schoolboy Base Ball, he has encouraged it whenever he could. Not the least of his friendly offices has

Library of Congress

been exerted in behalf of the schoolboys of New York. -It seems that in a public address he promised the winners of a school league a reward if they should win the championship. The successful team reminded him of the fact and the Mayor pleasantly acknowledged the letter in the following answer: OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, August 29, 1911. MY DEAR BOYS: -'Your several letters informing me that you won the ball game on the roof playground of Public Schdol 188 last Thursday night and reminding me of my promise to send a set of balls and gloves to the winners are at hand. I note that one of your letters seems to betray doubt that I will keep my word. I do not blame the r ' writer. for his doubts, considering the many ill things which: are being publicly said of me. They may well create doubts even In' the minds; of the boys. . I am sending you a box of twelve 'balls and also a set of mitts and gloves. I 'want to tell you how much I.eejoyed my visit to the roof playgrounds of the public schools last Thurs- , vr tday night. I never saw finer dancing by girls. I hope that the boys will be given dancing lessons next year. le regret that these playgrounds were closed so early ,as August 26 for lack of music. Next year we will try "to remedy that also. rThe playgrounds and piers ought to be kept open as late in the season as possible. I also thank you for electing me an honorary mem- ber of your ball club. Sincerely yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor. Master Benjamin Blau, President Crotona Base Ball'. Club, 712 East Fifth Street, New York City, The Mayor took, a short time off from his official. d'titi to go I, over to a sporting goods shop in the vicinity of 'the City, Hail and purchase the .requisite Base Ball supplies. Cleveland has to thank the 'late Tom L. Johnson for 'a system of park Base Ball grounds which is one of the finest in the world. In all sections 'of the, city diamonds are established on which games may be played under conditions which are quite'as good as those which are afforded to the professionals. The result is a sincere fondness for the National Game, which is as firmly established as the love of the Englishman for his national sport--cricket. The more that first-class sport is encour- aged the better for the general tone of a community. A game which teaches fair play and honorable effort to the growing gen- ?P eration is building a national character which will establish itself for good around the world. The more of it the, better,

BENJAMIN F. SHIBE, President Philadelphia American League Base Ball Club (Athletics), American League and World's Champions, 1911.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 15 t UPLIFTING In the seasons of the major leagues and in those of the minor leagues which came THE under the observation of the editor of the GUIDE in 1911, there was in evidence a the field than has always been manifest. As a whole there is a mairked ,tendency on the part of the pro- fessionals to establish the standard 'of their sport higher than it has been in some years, in which there may have been a slight laxity of deportment because of the occasional differences which have had a deterrent effect upon the game in general. One may find in the larger leagues a growing tendency to decry victory at any cost for the better rule of victory earned in a thoroughly sportsmanlike manner. The life of the mucker has always been a season of trial in college circles and the old slogan of winning, no matter what the attendant circumstances may be, is growing fainter in professional circles. Perhaps this is in some measure due to the increased interest in the game and the better knowledge which is possessed by the patrons of the sport of its finer side and its, more intricate plays. They know quite well how Base Ball should be played, and the American spirit of fairness has impelled them to demand of the players that they play strictly on their merits and not attempt to v win by intimidation or by the use of methods which were once con- sidered "smart," but which are lacking in sterling purity. Prosperity and the ability to reward Base Ball players hand- somely has brought into the ranks of the professionals a class of men who are more like the pioneers of the game in their sense of right and honor. They prefer to win by the exercise of their wits and their intelligence and not by subterfuge and "smart practice." At the conclusion of the World's Series of 1911 John J. McGraw and Christopher Mathewson of the losing New York team delayed their departure from the ground of the Athletics until they had visited the office of the Philadelphia American League club and congratulated President Benjamin F. Shibe of the club, Manager Mack and the players of the successful team on their victory. There is where the professional side of the game shows to as much advantage as to the vaunted amateur side. It was a display of excellent

Library of Congress

sportsmanship which augurs well for the future of the sport. O O BASE BAH . < .The editor of the GUIDE, in company with many others, would gladly see more - AT THE enthusiasm exhibited at all of the colleges of the trnited States for the National Game. CO-LLE--GES It is true that there is no lack of enthusi- asm at some colleges and universities, and t is equally true that at others Base Ball seems to have declined a trifle in the relation which' it bears to other sports. There was a day when the names of all of the college players were in the mouths and minds of every person, young and old, who was inter- ested in the National Game. The "stars" of the colleges, If they are to be called such, were of as much interest to the public as the stars of the professionals. There seems to be an impression at some colleges that greater honor is to be gained by playing other pastimes than Base Ball. This is a fallacy. Possibly there is for the moment a certain social glamor attaching to other athletic pursuits, but the idea that Base Ball lacks in the heroic attributes is unsound. More than that, the national character of the game seems to demand from the colleges that they be the best exemplars of the sport from an academic standpoint.

JOHN T. BRUSH, President New York National League Base Ball Club, National League Champions, 1911.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 17 Their students are'recruited from quite all of the States of the Union and a college nine may be as near national in character as any which can be organized. iclhe editor of the GUIDE would like to see a return to the "good old days" when the college Base Ball players, like other players of skil, were famed for their skill and their prowess, and it may be said that not a few college men have suggested to the writer that they would like nothing better than a return to those con- ditions. It does not necessarily mean any tendency to permit sport to be paramount to study, but it does mean a healthy co-operation in the National Game 000 REWtARDS Generally opinion is found to be quite REWARDS strong against the gifts of prizes to Bas FOR Ball players for special accomplishments. Both managers and owners and men of PLAYERS experience in the National Game are post- tive that nothing has a more deterrent effect upon team work than rewards for the best batter, the best base stealer, the best pitcher, and so on.

Library of Congress

There is little or no objection to the reward which may be voted after a season is finished by a non-partisan committee to a player who, in their opinion, has been deserving of something, for the recipient of the reward can have no possible opportunity to know that he is even being considered and the men who cast their ballots vote independently of each other. It is hardly necessary to cite cases where the evil of reward has made trouble for managers. The editor of the GUIDE may say however, that complaint was made to him in 1910 and in 1911 by Base Ball managers that they had trouble to make certain players of their team do as they should, for the reason that they had the "bee of individual effort buzzing in their bonnets." The sincerity of the donors of the prizes is unmistakable. They offer them for purposes which are fair enough in most instances. Now and then there is an evident desire to obtain advertising and public notoriety. If they would refrain from giving their prizes until after the season is over, or from announcing them, or even dispense with them altogether, there are managers who would have less trouble to induce some players to sacrifice when they should and not try to steal bases when they should not.

It would surely be amiss not to call PUBLIC attention briefly to the growing popularity INTEREST IN of Base Ball, not wholly on professional lines, but to the growth of the game itself. While the season of 1911 was not the banner year of all leagues which are in the general organization, it was by far the best year in the history of the National Game from the standpoint of increase in world development and increase in amateur circles. From a strictly professional standpoint it was a good year, both financially and from an artistic standpoint, to the major leagues. It culminated in the most famous World's Series in the history of the sport. Not only were the contests which were played between the Philadelphia American League team and the New York National League team the most thrilling and exciting series of games of their character in national history, but the attendance far surpassed all previous records.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 19 Granting the truth that these games were played in two of the largest cities of the United States, which would in part contribute to vast crowds, facts have been ascertained from the owners of the clubs which were the

Library of Congress

principals in those contests, showing the widespread interest which was attached to the games. Applications were received from every State in the Union, with three exceptions, for tickets for the series, and among those who witnessed the contests were numbered Base Ball enthusiasts who had traveled from California, Cuba, Canada, Bermuda, Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama. It is even on record that one English- man, enamored of the American sport, crossed the ocean to see the contests. This, we believe, approaches a record. In view of the charges which were made in reference to mis- management in the handling of tickets for the series and which it is not out of place to refer to here, the report of the National Commission is cited as showing that the owners of the clubs made every effort to protect their patrons. Ticket speculation is an evil which it is far more difficult to check in the larger cities than it is in smaller municipalites. From positive evidence the editor of the GUIDE knows that every effort was made to keep the tickets out of the hands of speculators, but so long as there are purchasers for tickets at advance prices there will always be sellers. One of the highest authorities in the east informed the editor the only possible manner in which to prevent speculation was to refuse absolutely to purchase tickets for a sum greater than their face value. In relation to this matter of tickets, the editor of the GUIDB may also say from direct information that the number which were reported to be in the hands of speculators was greatly exag- gerated. Such is usually the case when statements are made while events of this character are in progress. Fifty become five hundred merely by the addition of a cipher. While there were complaints on the part of many enthusiasts who believed themselves fully justified in their criticism, there were also scores of letters received by the club owners commend- ing them on the manner in which they had distributed their tickets. In making this statement we believe that justice should be done to both sides. 000 OBSERVANCE In connection with the rumors of the c xOBSERVANCE organization of new leagues, which might OF not be admitted to organized Base Ball, OF A o owing to the fact that their promoters CONTRACTS intimated that they would invade territory now occupied by clubs of the National 'Agreement, the editor of the GUIDE was submitted an interview from a player of one of the major league clubs, whose contract, regularly signed and observed by the club with which he was

Library of Congress

engaged, had still a year to run. In this interview the player stated with much explicitness that if he were offered a contract calling for a large remuneration by a rival league, not under the National Agreement, he would not hesitate to violate his contract with the club which held his services and "jump" to the other organization. This stand is lamentable. We care not whether the player takes the action, of which he expresses his willingness to take, or remains with the club with which he has legally contracted to remain another year. That is a matter which can be adjusted satisfactorily by the courts if there is occasion to do so. What this player, who happened to be a player of some importance in his organization, has done, is to discredit his calling in . -

4 I

21

A

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 2, WHY SOME Inability on the part of some minor MIHY ISOM leagues to finish the season was due to two MINOR LEAGUES principal reasons. The first and most important was an inflated idea of minor FAIL league owners as to their chances of developing young players. Salaries higher than should have been paid were offered, because the minor league organizers speculated too rashly on the young talent which they expected would act as a compensation. Comparatively no minor league stars were developed in 1911, agents of major league clubs complaining bitterly over the inferior material which they found. A second reason for lack of minor league success was a tightening of financial affairs toward the latter part of the summer, and even this might not have obtruded itself so prominently were it not for the somewhat indifferent competition in some of the minor league organizations, which is attributable to the reason first stated above. D000 THE SPREAD One interesting fact in regard to Base Ball is worth a brief mention. That is the OF THE manner in which it is being taken up by -the representatives of different nationali- GAME ties in the United States. In no

Library of Congress

year, throughout organized Base Ball in general, have we found such a cosmopolitan gathering enrolled in the various leagues as was the case in 1911. It is true that most of the players were American born, but many were of foreign descent. The American leagues now number in their many rosters men of native ancestry, English, French, Polish, Italian, Scandinavian, Greek, German, Irish and Spanish descent. One of the most noticeable characteristics of the game in the last two years is the avidity with which many of the Italian race have entered into the game. Although there is no Base Ball in Italy, the younger Italians who come to the United States are quick to grasp its fine points and to enter into it with a spirit of play which indicates that the time may come when Base Ball shall be transplanted to Italy, and there is little doubt that it would prove to be a pleasing and most acceptable pastime. More than playing the game is an appreciable increase in interest on the art of foreign born spectators in the sport. The editor of the GUIDE noted at a contest which was played in New York one afternoon, last summer, representatives of Germany, Italy, France, Ireland, England, Scotland Russia, Cuba, Brazil, Japan, Syria, Turkey, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Mexico, and even China. Truly a gathering of the tribes. ANSWERS During the season of 1911 the editor of the GUIDE answered by mail more than 600 TO queries in reference to various points of TORI "play, and in regard to the explanation of *QUERIES rules which were not quite perfectly understood by correspondents. We are more than glad to be able to do this. At any time when the GUIDE may be of assistance to players and to club owners it will be glad to do so. Occasionally the queries were stated a little vaguely, yet by correspondence the intent of the writer was obtained. In making requests for information a plain statement of the disputed point will assist materially in a quick reply. Do not hesitate to address the editor for any information which may be extended in regard to the national game.

I tl

President Taft Opens the Season

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 25 4 President Taft Opens the Season

In recent years our Presidents of the United States have shown a lively interest in the National Game, but none of them has been a more loyal and devoted "fan," than President William H. Taft. Repeatedly he has stated that there is nothing like a good ball game to bring out the fighting spirit of the spectator, as well as the player, not combative, in the sense of destruction, but admiration for brilliant plays with the bat and on the field. He has urged Base Ball upon the tired legislators at Washington as a relief from the routine of work in Congress, and whenever the opportunity has afforded he has been an enthusiastic spectator at games in Washington and in other cities. The season of 1911 was formally opened by President Taft in Washington in the presence of 20,000 spectators, and he joined with spirit in the cheers of the home "fans" as they "rooted" for Washington to win in a contest which was completed with one of the most spectacular finishes on record in an opening game. Cabinet officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, members of the Diplomatic service, and other distinguished guests were brought to their feet in a chorus of cheers when Washington earned a victory from the Boston club by a great rally in the sixth inning. After the game was over a surging crowd shouted lustily for the home players, and surrounded President Taft, cheering him vociferously because he had proved a good mascot for the home team, because he threw the first ball into the diamond. The crowd gathered so thickly around the automobile of the President that Senator Crane, who had been his guest and companion, was "lost" in the throng, and it took ten minutes to "find" him. The President drove directly to the ball ground from the White House. With him in his motor car as guests were Senator Crane, Secretary Hilles, Brigadier General Clarence Edwards, an enthusiastic Base Ball "fan," and Captain A. W. Butt, the President's military aide. The President threw the first ball out to "Dolly" Gray, a pitcher of the Washingtons, who tossed it at once over the plate. and then substituted another ball. The ball which had been thrown out by the President was retained by the pitcher as a souvenir of the afternoon. After two sharp innings, when both sides were blanked, the Washingtons broke down badly, and four runs were brought across the plate by the visitors in the third and fourth innings. "Isn't that highway robbery,"

Library of Congress

said a voice near the President, and the chief executive of the nation showed that he was a true "fan" and appreciative of the finer points of the game by nodding assent. Beginning with the sixth inning the Washingtons began to "find the ball," and the President cheered as lustily as any "rooter" when the batters of the home team began to rap the offerings of Wood, the star pitcher of Boston, to all corners of the field. When it was completed the President stood in the box and clapped his hands and cheered bravely as the Washington players returned to their bench, with the score seven to four in their favor, instead of four to one against them. The final score of the game was eight to five in favor of Washington. When the contest was finished the President, still smiling broadly, turned to his companions and observed: "That's the kind of game which shows the true American spirit. That is why I like Base Ball. You see if you've only got the courage the game isn't always against you, even when the score looks the worst. It's a great thing for those home boys to win their first game of the season in that manner, and I shall be out many a time this summer to see them." And he was.

National League Season of 1911

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 27 National League Season of 1911 BY JOHN B. FOSTER. One afternoon in 1892 the editor of the GUIDE chanced to be in conversation with "Uncle Nick" Young, then the president of the National League. "I wish," said he, "that I might live long enough to see an ideal Base Ball race." "What is your definition of an ideal race?" asked the writer. "I would like," was the reply "to see every club of the National League at some time in the thick of the fight, and, if possible, for all of them to finish so closely together that any one of them might have an opportunity to win until the last week of the campaign. My, my, what a time that would be." Indeed it would. There were twelve clubs in the National League in those days, and to bring twelve clubs down to the line so closely together that each of them would have a finger in the pennant pie until the last week of the season seems so impossible that it is almost out of imagination. Yet there are unusual results in Base Ball as there are in all other branches

Library of Congress

of sport. The championship season of the National League in 1911 more closely realized "Uncle Nick's" idea than any which has taken place in the history of the organization. Not all of the eight clubs were in the thick of the fight, but there were five which, if not immediate contenders at all times, were positive factors of success for some organization as their victories and defeats intermingled. It is not wise to take stock of one's prediction in Base Ball, for predictions in the National pastime have a sorry habit of blowing out at the breech, and knocking somebody over with the recoil. Yet the editor of the GUIDE can not forego a little pleasure in recalling the fact that he suggested at the beginning of the season of 1911 that it would unquestionably be one of the hardest and best fought in the history of Base Ball. Had it not been, it is quite needless to say that no reference would be made here to the prediction. There were elements in five of the clubs which indicated keen rivalry. One of these five was presumed to be Cincinnati. That team failed to meet expectations, but if it did, the St. Louis club ran so far ahead of expectations that the weakness of Cincinnati was forgotten. If the Cincinnati club had been as successful as some believed that it was likely to be, the race for the championship would have been more of a contest than it was, and there would have been six clubs-almost the complete strength of the league circuit-in the contest for the pennant. The presumably known possibilities of Chicago and Pittsburg were granted before the race began. The presumable strength' of the New York club was not conceded so freely as it might have been, the fact having been overlooked by many that the speed of the organization had increased to that extent in 1910 that it played better ball at the finish of the season than any club in the National League. The changes, which had been made in the Philadelphia club, did not appear to be for the worse, even though they were not for the better, and as Philadelphia had manifested every now and then a disposition to travel at championship speed, there seemed to be cause for rating Philadelphia well, if not highly. Later it was proved that the changes had brought about a new personnel in the club which benefited it more than star playing talent might have improved it. Cincinnati seemed to be with its share of improvement. That the club should have failed, when it gave promise of doing better, was due to a variety of reasons, no one of which was less forceful

Library of Congress

1, Brown; 2, Archer; 3, Richie; 4, Schulte; 5, Goode. A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS. Conlon, Photo.

I

iliiil

I c ,i 11.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS. Conlon, Photo.

,would easily have beaten Wagner for the coveted batting champion- ship, as he was thrown out at first base repeatedly on hits which would have been sure for a fleeter runner. That splendid fighting spirit, which has made the Chicago National League team one of the greatest organizations in the history of Base Ball, never deserted the players throughout the campaign. At one time they led the league. They struggled against odds, and until the very last games in September were waging desperate opposition to the Giants. Even when they were playing against a lead, which seemed to be too great to be overcome, they kept the Giants in uneasiness, and in the first two games which were played in the last series in Chicago, when every contest was making Base Ball history, the Chicagos were successful and held the "fans" of the East in the air. In the last two games of the series the New York players, with that rare persistence which characterized their work all of the season, took a fresh and a firm grip on their bats, and defeated their old enemy, making it quite out of the question for Chicago to catch them. Illness to players and unfortunate accidents did their share to make the road rough for the Chicagos. Evers was unable to lay for the greater part of the season, and Chance, because of frequent blows on the head by pitched balls, against his own inclination had to give up an active career at first base. The pitchers did not come up to expectations. Cole, of whom much had been expected, was a weakling until the latter part of the season. Philadelphia proved a most formidable factor for the cham- pionship, and there were times in the summer when that team was in

Library of Congress

the lead. Accidents and the unfortunate outburst of Magee against an umpire undid all the good of the early part of the year. The injury to Titus started the trouble. In Doooin's Base Ball career it is probable that he never played as well as he did in 1911. When his services were most needed he attempted to touch a runner, who was trying for home plate, and his leg was broken. It was a severe blow to the organiza- tion, more severe if anything, than the suspension which was placed on Magee for attacking an umpire who had rendered what he considered to be an unfair decision. No sympathy can be held for Magee. He entered upon his duties as a player, knowing full well the rules, and a deliberate violation of their provisions could have but one outcome. Later when he realized fully the nature of his offense h%1 was manly enough to say that the punishment was deserved, and that never again so long as he was a ball player would he turn upon an umpire. The powers for good in Philadelphia's case were accurate field- ing, powerful batting and expert pitching. Alexander, of the Philadelphia club, proved to be one of the greatest of the year's younger players and his work with the team was admirable. Chalmers, too, gave indication of strength. I The Pittsburg club was unfortunate enough to lose the services of Wagner, just when the team was going at its best, and when it threatened to be a dangerous rival to New York and Chicago. This wonderful player, who has been one of the greatest men of his time on the diamond, injured his ankle in a game in Brooklyn, and was forced to quit the field for a long period. As in other years, Clarke had trouble to find a suitable first baseman, a position which has given the Pittsburg club no end of worry and vexation in the past. The Pittsburg manager experi- mented with players, who had been obtained from minor leagues, to try to strengthen the one manifest weakness, but a player could not be found who was up to major league requirements.

i':

^ SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 35 The success of the St. Louis team, which was one of the marvels of the year, was largely due to teamwork. There is no teacher in the National League circuit, with the possible exception of the man who taught Bresnahan-John J. McGraw-who is more adept in imparting teamwork to players

Library of Congress

than Roger Bresnahan. a Through all of the success of the St. Louis club the hand of Bresnahan could be seen guiding the work of his players. The men were not, on the face of things, of the caliber which would be selected for major league honors, yet they were fast, alert, of fair judgment and capable retention, and they followed Bresnahan's teachings and abided by his instruction. The result was the proof -that it is possible to do more with good young players who will give heed, than it is with stubborn old stars who persist in playing the game their own way. Until the St. Louis team was in an unfortunate railroad wreck at Bridgeport, Conn., it was a strong pennant contender. The sights and the surroundings of the wreck temporarily unnerved the players, and their downfall began from that week, although it was a downfall which was excusable, and for which the "fans" throughout the country gave full credit. It is not the intention of the writer to enter into a detailed account of the National League race in 1911. In the foregoing he has summed up some of the principal reasons for the interest in the struggle of the season. Yet special emphasis must be attached to the vacillating quality of the race, for that was one of its strongest features. It is seldom that the lead is held by three different organizations and seldom that a fourth threatens to oust two of the leaders from their position of supremacy. In the bulk of the year we find that the Giants were first. For instance, they led the league on June 1 and July 1. They lost the lead after July 1, but regained it and held it again on September 1 and October 1. Dividing the months of the season into halves it is found that the Philadelphias led on May 1, and May 15, New York, June 1, June 15, and July 1. Philadelphia, July 15. Chicago, August 1, and August 15. New York, September 1, September 15, and October 1. There is variety enough in that to suit the most captious. The Philadelphias started with a rush. By May 1 they were the only team in the organization which had run their victories into double figures. In the very first two games which they played they beat New York, and then came the fire, which destroyed the stand at the Polo Grounds, and for the moment upset all Base Ball in the East. Pittsburg played well in the first half month of the year. The team got away to a better start than it had made in 1910, and it looked for the moment as if the organization would be a powerful ally of Chicago to retain the National League championship in the West.

Library of Congress

After the fire at the Polo Grounds the New York players did not seem to get into their stride. There was some notion that they were a little stale, because of their long training trip, but the chances are that they were worried on account of the situation in New York. They felt homeless, although the splendid sportsmanship of Frank Farrell, owner of the New York American League club, provided them with a playing ground, for he immediately turned his park over to their use. Throughout the early part of May the Philadelphia club continued to play with strength and skill. The Pittsburgs were close after them, and by the middle of the month relative positions of the first four teams in the race were about as they had been since the start of the Base Ball year.

A.

A! II .I .I .II , I I f I I I I i , I I I I I I I i . I I I f i i

.,

.Then they had before them a long trip away from home, as they were scheduled to finish their season in the West. On the outcome of this trip rested their chances for the pennant in 1911. It was not certain that they could capture the flag unless they could win a large share of the games which they had left to play. There was still hope for the Chicagos, although Philadelphia and Pittsburg seemed to have lost all opportunity in the race. The trip of the New York club began at Boston. Making a clean sweep of the games which were played in that city the Giants traveled to Pittsburg. It was here that the New York club probably clinched its hold on the championship, although it did not win the championship in the Pittsburg series. In the first game, which was played at Forbes Park, the Giants were successful over "Marty" O'Toole. Nearly 20,000 spectators saw the contest. In the next two games, which were played in Pittsburg, the Giants were successful. Their work in the Pittsburg series was by far the best, as a series, that they exhibited at any time in the race for the championship. From Pittsburg the team jumped to St. Louis for five games in three days. That meant double-headers in succession. Bresnahan gave the visiting

team no mercy, and compelled the players to fight until the last inning to beat his club. The Giants captured four out of the five games and were thoroughly used up when they arrived in Cincinnati the morning following the last St. Louis contest. The championship was not yet theirs. They won two out of the three games in Cincinnati and then jumped to Chicago. A day's rest did the players little good. They were worn out, physically and mentally, and when they met the Chicagos and were beaten in the first game, they played, so poorly that some of the Chicago enthusiasts were sanguine that the Cubs would still beat them out. The second game in Chicago was also lost, but was a slight improvement on the first. Then came the third, which was won by 'New York, and the moment that another victory had been captured the confidence of the players returned, and from that time until the date that they won the game, which actually decided the championship they played with a finish and assurance which meant a pennant for one of the youngest teams-ages taken collectively-that has won a championship in the National League. The players deserved all of their honor, for they never gave up from the time that the season began -until it was all over. Even when some of them were so exhausted physically, by the strain of double-headers in the championship race, that they could barely walk from the field to the conveyance which was to take them to the hotel at which they were quartered, they would not complain, but thought only of winning that on which they had set their hearts.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC.

Philadelphia	12	3	.800	Cincinnati	4	6	.600	Pittsburg	8	5	.615
Boston	5	11	.312	New York	8	5	.615	St. Louis	3	7	.300
Chicago	9	6	.600	Brooklyn	4	10	.286				

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Philadelphia	21	6	.778	Cincinnati	11	10	.524	Pittsburg	16	9	.640
St. Louis	7	15	.318	New York	16	9	.640	Boston	8	20	.286
Chicago	15	11	.577	Brooklyn	6	20	.231				

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS. Conlon, Photo.

F - w

American League Season of 1911

i1 l

i

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 45 wiped out by fire in the opening week of the championship schedule, thereby compelling it to seek emergency quarters until its unsurpassed new home could be made habitable. There being only one major league club in Washington the hospitality of a rival could not be offered and accepted as was the case with the homeless Giants last spring. The Washington plant, the main portion of which was completed long before the season expired, and which is to be rounded out by extending the bleacher stands before the coming season, was the fifth of these modern structures to be built in American League cities. Its predecessors in the order of their dedication were Shibe Park in Philadelphia, Sportsman's Park in St. Louis, Somers Park in Cleveland, and Comiskey Park in Chicago. Work already has been commenced toward the erection of similar plants in the three remaining cities of the circuit and, barring unforeseen obstacles, those in Detroit and Boston will be ready for the opening of the campaign of 1912. It is planned to have the new home of the New York Yankees finished by a safe margin before they will require it for the season of 1913, and when those plans are consummated all eight of the American League cities will be equipped with permanent Base Ball mansions of steel and concrete, some of them commodious enough to meet all except the extraordinary demands of extraordinary occasions. These improvements represent an aggregate cost which would have staggered Base Ball promoters and the public ten years ago. 'They will afford not only comfortable but luxurious accommodations for crowds far in excess of the wildest dreams of a decade previous, and yet several of those already in use have been found inadequate to the entertainment of all who desired it on numerous occasions. The original venture in steel and concrete, made by

Library of Congress

President Shibe of the Athletics and ridiculed by many as far exceeding all possible future demand, has been found unequal to the occasion, not only during such great diamond fixtures as World's Series, but even during the regular season. By so much has the popularity of Base Ball overleaped the bounds of even the most optimistic imagination that the size of future crowds at big events seems to be restricted only to the limits beyond which ;amphitheaters cannot be extended in the congested portions of the map, where Base Ball enthusiasm naturally is most intense. These fan palaces are permanent monuments to the men who -dared show their confidence in Base Ball's future. They are a partial reward to the public which made them possible, and each -of the club owners in the American and National Leagues who 'has given, or shall give, his patrons a modern plant deserves his ashare of the great credit due for putting back into the game so lmuch of the profits thereof. An unusual feature of the season was the amount of shifting done in the managements of the teams. The campaign of 1911 | began with two men trying out their respective abilities as -leaders for the first time. The novitiates were Hal Chase of New York and Bobby Wallace of St. Louis. In midseason a third debutant made his appearance in George Stovall of Cleveland, succeeding James McGuire. Of these, two were American League products, and the third had served the league many years. Hardly had the season ended when a number of managerial i shifts were inaugurated. One of these was made necessary by the partial change of ownership of the Boston club. The purchase of pa half interest in the team, previously commanded by John I. - rTaylor, by James McAleer and Robert McRoy left a vacancy in the pilot house of the Washington team where McAleer had been installed for two years. Out of the numerous applicants for that berth was selected Clarke Griffith, for two years manager of the Cincinnati Reds, and before that leader of the New Yorm and

|

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 47 Chicago American League teams. It was the return of a prodigal in a way. Something of the same sort was the appointment of James J. Callahan to succeed Hugh Duffy as manager of the Chicago White Sox.

Library of Congress

Coming to the American League along with Griffith in the second year of its existence and working hard for its success, Callahan, like Griffith, cut away from it temporarily and established a semi-professional team of his own in Chicago, only to return to the fold. Another candidate for the role of comebacker is J. Garland Stahl, chosen manager of the Boston Red Sox for 1912. Stahl retired from Base Ball to take charge of a small Chicago bank, which in one year he built up to a point where he could leave its interests to others during enough of the twelve months to enable him to play ball again. Still another change was made in the appointment of Harry Davis, veteran captain of the Athletics, to succeed George Stovall in the management of the team in Cleveland where his long experience as lieutenant of one of the most astute diamond leaders of the generation is expected to stand him in good stead. In this elevation of its veterans to remunerative positions of responsibility the American League is following out a fixed policy which cannot do otherwise than increase the loyalty of its players and at the same time redound to its credit among the patrons of the game with whom sentiment still counts. Of the new stockholders in the Boston club McAleer came to the American League at the outset of its war for independence and helped to fight its battles. Robert McRoy has served the league long and faithfully as Secretary to President Johnson. Manager Stahl also will be a stockholder in the Boston club, and has been identified with the league since becoming a professional player. Callahan, Griffith and Davis hark back to the days that were darkest in the American League and stuck to it until the sun came out. Griffith will become a part owner in the Washington club of which he is manager. Callahan, although he will not share in the ownership of the Chicago club, which Charles A. Comiskey proudly insists on keeping absolutely intact as a monument to his name, will be much more than manager, as Comiskey turned over to him much of the financial management of the club's affairs. The year saw more than the usual number of young players make good to replace retrograding veterans, and quite a galaxy of new stars of the first magnitude was developed in the American League. In that exclusive class can be included Joe Jackson, the phenomenal young fielder and batsman of the Cleveland club; Vean Gregg, the pitching find of the league's season, also annexed by Cleveland; Del Gainor, Detroit's

Library of Congress

new first baseman; Stuffy McInnis, Connie Mack's first base phenom, although he was new only to that position last year; and Ping Bodie, the White Sox's renowned fence buster who made both place and name for himself, although he found the concrete walls of most American League parks too hard and too far away to be deeply dented by the war club that damaged so much timber on the Pacific Coast. To this list of men who made good with a vengeance may be added the names of others whose achievements appear to have been permanent if not as scintillating as some of those previously mentioned. Among them are Yerkes of Boston, Olson of Cleveland, Corhan of Chicago and Krapp of Cleveland. The development of Knight of New York into a first baseman by reason of the injury to Manager Chase was another of the season's features, while in Dolan the same New York club apparently picked up a coming infielder, and in Cashion the Washington team has what looks like the makings of a strong pitcher.

i*

. QYD T TN ILY II f & - - -. y . - - . -

il-

51

1, Knight; 2, Hartzell; 3. Ford; 4, Chase. A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS. Van Oeyen, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 53 counted on as a second Walsh and a man of iron, injured his pitching arm- before the race was half over, and was able to work little after that. Duffy was compelled to start trying out pitching recruits as early as August. Some of these made good and helped the team back on its feet. Among them were Benz, Hovlik and Mogridge. The infield gave Duffy almost as much trouble as his pitching staff. Only at third base, where Harry Lord was a sheet anchor for the inner line of defense, was there no occasion for constant shifting. Corhan, who was developing into

Library of Congress

a fast and clever shortstop, was knocked senseless by a pitched ball in New York and never fully recovered. Zeider was tried there with mediocre success, and not until the reliable Tannehill was put at short was the problem solved. Meantime half a dozen men were tried at first base. Finally that gap was filled by Zeider, who proved that he was the right man for the place. Just as he had acquired some familiarity with his new trade he wrenched an ankle and was out for a month. From sixth place, to which they slumped in August, the White Sox, bolstered up by young pitchers and able to play the same team in the field occasionally for a week at a time, pulled themselves together and made a spurt that carried them within reach of third place. They could not attain that moderate ambition, but did manage to claim fourth place by an exceedingly small differential in the percentage figures. Inability to cope with Cleveland was one reason for Chicago's failure to land higher. The Naps had the upper hand of the Sox all the year, at one time winning six straight games from Comiskey's men. At the same time Cleveland was a comparatively easy team for the Athletics to trim, but the White Sox gave the World's Champions a harder battle than any other team in the league except Detroit. Playing at their best in the final month of the schedule, the White Sox put a fine finish to their poor year's work, and made happy their admirers by winning back the Championship of Chicago from the Cubs, and by doing it in four straight games, the first time on record that a post-season series did not last over four games. The Boston team had many ups and downs, but on the whole played more consistent Base Ball than did the White Sox. Twice during the season it inspired high hopes in the breasts of its admirers, once near the start and again after the middle of the race. The intervening slumps were not so pronounced as those experienced by one or two other competing teams. There was a time in May when the Red Sox started out to do battle with Detroit and, for more than a week, they clung to second place in the merriest kind of a scramble. By the middle of May Boston was forced out of the position of runner up, Chicago taking its place and in turn being obliged to surrender to Philadelphia before the race had gone much farther. During most of June and July the Red Sox gravitated between third and sixth places, but the four teams that were fighting for position were so closely bunched that it required the winning or losing of only a few games

to recoup or drop several rounds in the league ladder. In August Boston got going again and apparently made itself solid in third place with a good chance of overtaking Detroit, which then had been pushed back into second spot. Hub fans even entertained hope of a pennant if something would happen to the Athletics. The loss of J. Garland Stahl was a heavy one to Boston, and his place never really was filled, as is proven by the successful efforts made to induce him to return to the game this year. The weakening of Purtell's arm and the failure of Frank Smith to live up to specifications as a slabman threw the team out of its

i' l i i i iii

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 55 stride at different times, and affected the work of most of the other players. New York, with a new leader in Hal Chase, started out to make things hum in the spring, and actually kept step with the hustling Tigers for a week. Until well into May the New Yorkers ran in second place or thereabouts. They were hot contenders all of the time for the middle positions, for which there was such a prolonged four-cornered scrap. Until the last week, of the season the Yankees were likely candidates for third place, but after the showing made the previous year their work proved unsatisfactory, both to President F'arrell and the New York public, and in consequence a change of leadership was arranged amicably by the resignation of Manager Chase. As seems to be an almost invariable rule when a young pitcher makes good in his first year with a big league team, Russell Ford did not live up fully to his 1910 reputation during his second year. That has been the experience of so many good pitching recruits as to occasion comment and query as to its as yet unex- lained cause. That was one element of worry for Chase. The Infield gave him more trouble and his own inability to play first threw the team still farther out of stride. The teams which did not hold out any false hopes during the year were Washington and St. Louis. The good start made by McAleer's men during the opening week did not last long enough to create undue jubilation among Washington fans. For a con- siderable part of May, however, the Senators were ahead of Cleve- land, a team of which much more was expected in advance of the season. By mid-year

Library of Congress

Washington was pretty firmly anchored in seventh position, and Manager McAleer started experimenting for the following season, thereby developing some promising material for his successor, although at the time he did not know he was to have a successor. St. Louis, although it won the first two games it played, did not win another for a week or more, and by the first of May was grounded on the bottom of the cellar so hard and fast that the stoutest efforts of Manager Wallace failed to float the craft during the rest of the season. In the entire month of June the Browns won only three games, and in the months of August and September they won only twelve games in eight weeks. Constant experimentation in nearly all departments of the team was necessary, but out of the wreck of the Mound City's hopes a team was evolved which at the finish won the City Championship from the Cardinals. The percentage semi-monthly standing in the race follows: STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Detroit 14 2 .875 Washington 6 7 .462 New York 7 5 .583 Philadelphia 6 7 .462 Chicago 7 7 .500 Cleveland 6 11 .353 Boston 7 7 .500 St. Louis 4 11 .267 STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15. Detroit 25 5 .828 New York 12 13 .480 Boston 15 12 .556 Washington 10 '14 .417 Philadelphia 13 11 .542 Cleveland 11 18 .379 Chicago 13 12 .529 St. Louis '14 7 20 .259 STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1. Detroit 38 11 .750 New York 19 21 .475 Philadelphia 24 16 .600 Cleveland 18 25 .419 Boston 22 18 .550 Washington 14 27 .341 Chicago 20 17 .541 St. Louis 14 29 .326

J, AUSLI; G, bLepuleu; o, waitace; i, arke. A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS. Van Oeyen, Photo.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15. Philadelphia 88 45 .662 Chicago 66 68 .493 Detroit 80 53 .602 Boston 65 69 .485 Cleveland 70 .62 .530 Washington 56 78 .418 New York 70 64 .522 St. Louis 9 95 .291 STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1. Philadelphia 98 48 .671 Chicago 74 72 .507 Detroit 87 60 .592 Boston 72

Library of Congress

75 .490 Cleveland 77 70 .524 Washington 62 86 .419 New York 76
71 .517 St. Louis 41 105 .281 STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.
Clubs. Ath. Det. Clev. Chic. Bos. N.Y. Wash. S.L. Won. P.C Athletics 10 17 11 13
15 15 20 101 .669 Detroit..... 12 .. 16 14 12 7 14 14 89 .578 Cleveland 5 6 15 11
14 14 15 80 .523 Chicago..... 9 8 6 .. 11 13 13 17 77 .5099 Boston..... 9 10 11 1i ..
12 13 12 78 .6098 New York 6 15 8 9 10 .. 12 16 76 .500 Washington..... 7 8 8 9 9
10 .. 13 64 .416 St. Louis..... 2 8 7 5 9 5 9 .. 45 .296 Lost..... 50 65 73 74 75 76 90 107

TheWorld's Series of 1911

The World's Series of 1911 BY JOHN B. FOSTER. Base Ball attained its finest development as a game, and as a spectacle, in the World's Series of 1911. More thrilling contests may have been played than those between the New York club of the National League and the Philadelphia club of the American League, but when? Let memory retrace its way slowly and carefully through the long history of the National Pastime, the game of the world in this century, and at what halting place shall it stop and say that here is a contest superior to any one of the first five of this World's Series, in the intensity of city loyalty, mental excitement and athletic attainment, for even if there were blunders now and then in the World's Series, it ds to be considered that Base Ball without blunders would be a mechanical monotony. The only contest of the six games which were played-the Ath- letics being victorious in four-which relapsed into a period of dull listlessness on the part of the New York partisans, and which afforded the loyal and naturally home proud Philadelphia "fans" their opportunity to gloat unsparingly, was the last. It retrograded from a good beginning to a haphazard affair, in which the New York club was beaten in part by its own er- rors, and more largely by the savage batting of the Athletics. Yet it was a climax which might not have been wholly unex- pected in view of the prior keen rivalry between the teams. It frequently happens in sport of any description that the worst follows the best when the contestants have been wrapped heart and soul in their efforts to succeed. The relapse is more severe I, in its attendant symptoms than the energy of competition was

Library of Congress

fervid when at its height. As an athletic spectacle there is nothing in history to approach the panorama of the field in the three games which were played in New York and the three which were played in Philadelphia. It is true that the capacity of the beautiful plant in Philadelphia had been tested in one World's Series, but for the first time in its history the imposing stadium of the Polo Grounds, the most

almost 60.000 spectators will have the finest of improvements and the best of shelter from which to enjoy the games. To-day, one of the sights of the largest city of the western hemisphere, the stadium will be even more of a spectacle before a year has elapsed. In size, construction, solidity and decorative effect, there is nothing like it between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Among those who witnessed the games for the World's Series in 1911 were many who had traveled thousands of miles to be present. A representative of one of the English journals, who was a spectator, in the course of an interesting chat with the writer, called attention to the admirable manner in which the comfort of the attending thousands was provided for by the city authorities and by the club management. "Remarkable," said he, as he looked over the huge assemblage in the Polo Grounds. "Most remarkable. As I walked from the street, at which your elevated railroad terminates, so perfect was the order that a lady unaccompanied might easily have made her way to the game. I should consider it most commendable on the part of your city policemen. I shall take the greatest of delight in communicating to my superiors the admirable conduct of your Base Ball enthusiasts, both on their way to the contest and after their arrival at the scene of the game, for we had been led to believe, as possibly you may not have heard, that the games of Base Ball in the United States were a trifle rough and boisterous, as I might observe, and I find the facts to be quite the reverse. As for this stand, we have quite nothing like it in England, not even in London. We have larger crowds to see our foot ball games, but the principal structure for their accommodation will hardly equal this huge pavilion of concrete and steel." Considering the size of the crowds which witnessed the games for the World's Series it is very sure that the arrangement which had been made both in New York and Philadelphia for the preservation of order were

Library of Congress

far superior to previous efforts to control similar unusual gatherings. Indeed, the general facilities for comfort, in view of the magnitude of the gatherings, merely go to emphasize how rapidly the game has advanced in ways other than more artistic perfection on the field.

I II ? .'

I

- - V* -->.* u, "-CILAU C. piLCUIL11I1K.

I I rSi 14

Two were out for the Athletics in-the seventh when Collins batted a low fly to left field, which fell fair by less than two feet. Baker succeeded him at the bat and made his famous drive over the right field fence in Philadelphia for a home run, which placed the Athletics in the lead. In New York's half of the seventh inning Merkle began with a base hit, but was caught napping off first. Herzog and Fletcher fled to the outfield, and in the eighth and ninth innings Plank was easily the master of the New York batters. In this game the Giants earned their solitary run and the Athletics earned two by good batting. The third game of the series was played at New York, October 17. Mathewson and Coombs were the contending pitchers. The game proceeded eleven innings. Philadelphia won, 3 to 2. In the first two innings the Athletics were retired in rotation. In the third Barry began with a base hit to right field, but was doubled up on Lapp's line drive to Doyle. In New York's half of the third Meyers batted safely to left field for a base, with Fletcher out. Mathewson batted to right field for a long single and Meyers went to third. Devore hit to the infield, forcing Mathewson at second, but Meyers scored on the play and Devore was caught stealing second. In the fourth for the Athletics, with two out, Collins batted safely and stole second, but Baker tapped an easy grounder to Mathewson and died at first. In the fifth the Athletics

Library of Congress

began better. Herzog fumbled Murphy's grounder. Davis singled to center field. The ball struck the umpire and Murphy was held at second. Barry sacrificed and then Lapp tapped the ball to the infield and Murphy was easily run down between third and home. Coombs lifted an easy fly to Fletcher. In the sixth and the seventh the Athletics were harmless. In the eighth Barry began with a two bagger to left field. Lapp followed with a single to the same place. Coombs hit to Doyle, and Barry, who tried to score, was thrown out at the home plate. Lord also batted to Doyle and Lapp made an effort to score, but he, too, was thrown out between third and the plate. Oldring struck out.

In the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth the Giants were weak with the bat, and except for two bases on balls, failed to reach first. In the ninth, with Collins out of the way, Baker batted the ball over the right field wall of the Polo Grounds stand for a home run, and tied the score, the second home run in successive games by him, which had proved a setback for New York. Murphy followed with a grounder to Herzog, which was fumbled, but Davis and Barry were retired on easy chances. The Giants were powerless in their half of the ninth and the Athletics were put out with no trouble in the tenth. New York lost its best chance to win in the tenth. Snodgrass began with a base on balls. Murray's sacrifice put him on second. Snodgrass became over anxious, and tried to steal third, but was retired. Merkle was given a base on balls, but died trying to steal second. In the eleventh, with one out, Collins hit safely to center field for a base. Baker batted to Herzog, who threw wild after making a good stop, and Collins went to third, and the batter to second. Murphy gave Fletcher an easy chance, but he fumbled the ball, and Collins scored. Davis singled to right field, and Baker scored although Murray threw out Murphy at third. Davis was out stealing second. In New York's half of the eleventh Herzog started with a two bagger to left field. Fletcher flied to Lord. Meyers' out, from Collins to first, put Herzog on third, and he scored when Becker, who had batted for Mathewson, reached first on Collins' fumble. Becker tried to steal second and was thrown out. In this game the Giants earned their first run and scored the second on errors. The Athletics earned their first run and scored both of their other runs on errors. A steady fall of rain began after this game was played

Library of Congress

and continued almost uninterruptedly until October 24, when the fourth game of the series was played in Philadelphia, with Mathew- son pitching against Bender. The Athletics won; score, 4 to 2. The Giants began with a rush. Devore singled to left field in the first inning and scored when Doyle hit to deep right for three bases. Snodgrass' long sacrifice fly to left field scored Doyle.

2 a i:::-:,i- : :-'

.

t

1DA0m At ...

ii l l l i i.

81

1, Collins; 2, McInnes; 3, Murphy; 4, Barry. A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS.
Van Oeyen, Photo.

., Ouecauru; h, levI; 0, ZLimuLermuan; ', JLiuziLr. A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.
Conlon, Photo.

Evolution of the Ball

Evolution of the Ball No matter how great the interest of the Base Ball enthusiast, nor how much he is wrapped up in the games which are being played for his personal gratification

Library of Congress

and entertainment, during the playing season, how few there are—who consider that there are other incidentals than the players which are accessory to a perfect contest. Suppose there were no uniformity in the bases or distances between bases, or between pitcher's box and the home plate, imagine the chaos that would result. Suppose, again, there were no uniformity in the bats, and the player could walk to the plate with anything he desired to use, from a round club to a triangular club; what would become of the batting records? Imagine another supposition, and presume there were no uniformity to the ball which was to be used in the various contests that take place during a season; what reliance could be placed in the records of the fielders and in those of the pitchers? To prevent any of those contingencies from arising, rules have been adopted which provide for uniform bases, bats and for balls of prescribed weight, size and manufacture. This past season the new cork center ball was officially sanctioned by both major leagues, and, while at the start, it proved to be a slight innovation, as all progressive reforms prove to be. In a national pastime, it is universally conceded now that Base Ball has taken a great step forward, because an accessory, a vital accessory, of the game has been materially improved over anything which went before. When the National League was first organized, the national game had not progressed to that stage where uniformity of the ball to be used in play had become a part of the sport. In those early days, the home club always supplied the ball, and as teams traveled from city to city they found that the ball varied with the city. In one place they were given a dead ball with which to play; in another, a live ball. Both kinds of ball were frequently "doctored" to suit the whims of some player or club official who thought his club would profit through this underhanded, deceitful method. When the ball was tossed out by the umpire, the visiting players would look it over and try to guess among themselves as to the kind of ball they were to handle during the afternoon. If they guessed correctly, the captain of the visiting team could lay out the strategy of the game to accord with his "guess" as to whether the ball was "punk" or otherwise; but if his guess happened to be wrong, as it frequently was, his strategic tactics were all awry, and games were often lost because of the very general custom of "jockeying" with the ball. Changing the size of the bases, or the distance between bases, or changing the bat from

Library of Congress

a round bat to a flat or other shaped bat, could be so easily detected that it was seldom attempted; but with the ball it was different. No one could possibly tell what kind of a ball was in play until the game was well advanced and perhaps lost. In those days, as now, there were several ball manufacturers, any one of whom would make up special balls to suit the requirements of certain clubs, and it is readily seen how this dishonest custom caused demoralization among the players. The very general custom of "doctoring" the ball before a game commenced became so common and so scandalous that it also had

_7 -1 _ 9 I VAN 9 Ad cc11a, t UUIILLur- A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS. Van Oeyen, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 87 a demoralizing effect on the patrons of the game, in this way: The gambling element was an important factor in Base Ball management in those early days, and the "carping critics" would charge the players with crookedness, because the score one day in St. Louis would be 2-0, while at Chicago, the next day, between the same teams, it would be 20-9. All players knew that the difference between the playing ball used in each city was the cause of these widely varied scores; but it was very hard to make the public understand this. Consequently, this unfair "jockeying" with the ball retarded the early progress of the game and caused the general public to be very slow in giving up the prevalent idea that Base Ball was not played on the square. Albert G. Spalding, then an active player, was the first to perceive that Base Ball could never be uniform and that records of games would lose their value as historical data, if this practice were not eliminated, and it was largely through his personal efforts and the soundness of the arguments which he advanced in 1877 and 1878, that the parent organization of the national pastime finally took a step forward and adopted an official ball—a ball which would be the same, whether the game were played in Boston, or Chicago, or any other city. From year to year, various improvements were made in the ball, as the necessity seemed to exist, to improve the quality of the sport and to advance rather than retard its popularity. Days, weeks and months have been spent in experiments. The cork center ball of to-day is the work of many a ceaseless effort to

Library of Congress

give both players and public the very best that could be provided. This cork center ball has a very interesting history. Some years ago base balls were made with rubber centers. Then, in response to a demand for more runs to make the games more interesting to spectators, the experiment was tried of making a ball with a small piece of cork in the center-in the heart of the rubber core. This produced a little of the desired effect and since then the relative sizes of the rubber and the cork in the center of the sphere has been changed, until the present ball was evolved. The making of a ball seems simple enough, yet the inspection which is paid to every ball that leaves the factory to be used in the major leagues, the championship games of all minor leagues semi- professional, amateur and college games which are played all over the United States, is equivalent to that which is bestowed upon watches that are manufactured by a firm famous for its skill and the perfection of its work. When the present cork center ball was placed upon the market in 1910, it was put into use without any heralding of trumpets or advance advertising of any kind. The manufacturers had experimented with that ball for over two years before they felt warranted in assuring the members of the major league clubs that they could produce a ball of improved construction that would prove superior to any ball that had ever been used in championship games by major league clubs. As a matter of accuracy, it may be said that the players of the major league clubs were using the new ball before they were aware of it. In the beginning of the season of 1911 there were several games of many runs and free batting. Suddenly, as such things will happen, there arose a great cry as to the effect which the cork center ball was having on the national game. Naturally, some of the players, who were not having the best of luck in their early spring games, and who were only too eager to grasp at something

Conlon, Photo. I i

I;

I

Library of Congress

Is I C, _ . JL II /aXIV . aL. JLAA%,I k.& .Ui. &.LJ -" U , Wo . A.' ' . L' JF Martin O'Toole,- Charles B. Adams, H. Gardner, J. H. Robinson, pitchers; George Gibson, Earl Blackburn, W. J. Kelly, M. E.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 93 Simon, catchers; W. B. Keene, M. M. Keliher, first basemen; John B. Miller, W. McKechnie, second basemen; Bobby Byrne, third baseman; J. Hans Wagner, Alex G. McCarthy, shortstops; J. O. Wilson, right fielder; Thomas W. Leach, Max G. Carey, center fielders; R. Vincent Campbell, outfielders. Philadelphia Base Ball club-C. S. Dooen, manager.; Cliff Curtis, G. Chalmers, Earl L. Moore, Bert Hall, Mike J. Dee,. C. Thomas. Bob Ewing, Beebe, pitchers; John Quinn, Thomas Madden, Richard Carter, J. P. Kleinow, catchers; Fred Luderus, first baseman; F. Otto. Knabe, second baseman; John B. Lobert, third baseman; M. J. Doolan, C. E. Lehr, shortstops; George Paskert, center fielder; Sherwood Magee, left fielder; Roy A. Thomas, Fred T. Beck, out- fielders; Walsh, utility. Brooklyn Base Ball !club-William F. Dahlen, manager; Nap Rucker, E. B. Barger, Dr. W. D. Scanlon, Elmer Kn'etzer, W. Schardt, George G. Bell, Patrick Ragon, pitchers; William Bergen, Ross E. Erwin, Otto Miller, catchers; J. E. Daubert, first baseman; J. Hummel, second baseman; B. R. Tooley, M. R. Stark, short- stops; R. J. Coulson, right fielder; W. D. Davidson, center fielder; Z. D. Wheat, left fielder. St. Louis Base Ball club-J. B. Guyer, Bob Harmon, G. Louder- milk, W. M. Steele, pitchers; Ed. J. Konetchy, first baseman; A. J. Hauser, shortstop; Steve Evans, D. E. Wilie, right fielders: E. A. Oakes, center fielder; George W. Ellis, left field. Cincinnati Base Ball club-Arthur W. Fromme, George F. Suggs, L. C. Benton, R. C. Boyd, Frank Smith, pitchers; Thomas A. Clarke, Henry Severoid, catchers; R. C. Hoblitzel, first baseman; J. D. Almeida, third baseman; Thomas Downey, James Esmond, shortstops; Bob Bescher, left fielder. Boston Base Ball club-D. P. Young, J. L. Griffin, O. F. Weaver, F. W. Thompson, P. F. Flaherty, William McTigue, Hub Perdue, pitchers; Harry Gowdy, first baseman; W. J. Ingerton, second baseman; Al Kaiser, H. L. Spean, George C, Jackson, outfielders. In all the history of the national game, there has never been any attempt like

Library of Congress

the foregoing to "go to headquarters," and ascertain from the most competent authority which could be selected, the value of an essential part of the sport to its general prosperity and well being. The almost unanimous high endorsement which has been made of the new cork center ball, shows that the manufacturers were right when they recommended that it be adopted by the leagues. More than that, if we are to look to the future on the basis of that which has taken place in the past, the indications are that the cork center ball will be more of a factor in fast and interesting Base Ball in the season to come, and in other seasons to come, than it has been in the past, as familiarity with any article which is vitally essential to an athletic pastime, invariably improves the skill of the player and the quality of the sport. EDITOR'S NOTE.-When the onslaught against the new cork center ball was at its height, in the early part of the season, the editor of the GUIDE received a note from Mr. A. G. Spalding suggesting that the editor devise some scheme whereby an expression of opinion from the National League players might be gained as to the merits (or demerits, if any) of the playing qualities of the new cork center ball. In this note, Mr. Spalding said: "The only ones really competent to pass judgment on the playing qualities of a ball are the men behind the guns, the players themselves. They know what is required of a ball for high-class games, and their verdict on the question will be accepted as final and conclusive."

t,

International Base Ball

FROM SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 95 International Base Ball ;~, - BY JOHN B. FOSTER. Wonderful strides have been made in countries, other than the United States, in the adoption of the American National Game within the last year. The progress in 1910 was notable, but only a beginning as compared with the realization of 1911. Base Ball has thrived in Cuba, where the population of the "Pearl of the Antilles" has succumbed to the charms of the sport with all the enthusiasm of the Latin race. During the playing of the last World's Series in the United States, the newspapers of Havana were represented in

Library of Congress

both New York and Philadelphia by special correspondents. They had direct wires from the grounds to the offices of their newspapers in Cuba, and it was the boast of the men who represented the Havana journals, that the plays of the games were posted on the bulletin boards of the Havana newspapers within two minutes after they had taken place in New York. Thousands Were gathered in Havana to read them. I Both the Philadelphia National League and the New York National League. clubs sent teams to Cuba to play with the local nines in the winter season, and the crowds were large enough to fill- , the grounds, and- the keen enjoyment of the Cuban spec- tators spirited enough to arouse the American players to their best efforts on the field. There is a Base Ball league in Panama, which has played with success. There is a league in Manila, made up of the soldiers on the Philippine Islands, which is the pride of the men of the service. Base Ball has made such rapid headway in Japan that in the past season the nine of Waseda University was sent to the United States to play, and engaged in games with leading college teams \ of this country. Not only did the Waseda players do well, but on their idle days they took advantage of every opportunity to watch major league players at work in order that they might profit by the instruction to be derived. Most inconceivable of all there is a Base Ball league in China, and it has progressed with such rapidity from the instruction imparted by Americans that a native Chinese team of representa- k tive players is not out of the question, and perhaps within a few years the Chinese athletes will visit the United States to show a 'their skill, and like the Japanese, to profit as much as they may by experience. 1 Base Ball has progressed steadily in Australia. Naturally, with other sports to attract the attention of the population of the south sea islands, the game has, not superseded what might be called the national sports of that section of the world, but .its progress has been such as to reward those who have made an effort to advance it. Base Ball is played in England, but more by American players who .:reside in England, and by English players who have played the game in the United States and returned home, than by the Opopulation in general. Yet it is evident that Base Ball is pro- gMressing in England even though the progress be slow. 7 .' One' of the best known of French athletes visited the United States, long enough in 1911 to become infatuated with Base Ball,. and returned

Library of Congress

home so enwrapped with the game that he vowed that both time and money on his part would be spent in trying to introduce the game in France, and it is certain that if Base Ball ever does obtain a foothold in France it will be taken up with a rush by the French athletes, who are keen for anything in which is so filled with life and activity as American Base Ball.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 97 The Manila Base Ball League in the Philippines is composed of four teams, as follows: The Marines, a team picked from the marines who are stationed in the Philippines. The McKinleys, a team picked from the soldiers who are stationed at Fort McKinley. The Civilians, a team picked from the citizens of Manila. The Thirteenth United States Regulars, a team picked from the soldiers of the Thirteenth Regiment. The season began on Saturday, November 11, 1911. Four games are played each week on the grounds of the Paco Base Ball park. Two seven inning games are played on Saturday afternoon and two seven inning games on Sunday afternoon. The season of 1910-11 was not very successful from a financial standpoint, as the league was forced to disband earlier than it had expected because of poor attendance. The playing, however, was of a better standard than it had been in any year since the league had been in existence. The Marines were the champions of the islands, as they defeated with ease all aspirants for Base Ball honors. They won thirty out of thirty-six games. While the Philippines are too far away to be noticed by the scouts of the major leagues, who are on the lookout for available Base Ball material, the soldiers are proud of the fact that of their number George Curry, of the St. Louis Americans, Altizer of the Cincinnati Reds and Washingtons, Manning of Topeka, Tuckey of Waterbury, Keller of California, and Kirkham, have graduated from the ranks of the men who have played in Manila. The Manila Times in announcing the opening of the season of 1911-12 says: "The new cork center ball, which has proved so popular in the National and the American Leagues the past season, will be used in Manila for the first time during this season. The league has engaged the services of several first-class umpires. The Manilas will have many new faces in their nine this year, their manager believing that he has secured some young blood which will be sure to give the fans delight during the games to come. A

Library of Congress

schedule of fifty-four games, requiring each team to play each other team in the league a series of eighteen games, * will give the fans a chance to root for their favorites from November 11, the opening date, until May 12, 1912. This will also give a chance for a post-season series before the rainy season begins." This shows that the post-season series is popular in Manila as well as in the United States. In connection with the games, which are played by the regularly organized league, Lieutenant Rex Hays Bhoades, who is stationed at Manila, writes to the editor of the GUIDE that it is, marvelous to see the avidity with which the young Filipinos absorb the principles of Base Ball and the keen delight which they take in playing America's National Game. They are fast on their feet, and when they can secure an er d ball, frequently engage in improvised games near the city limits. They play with bare hands and bare feet, but that doesn't alter one iota their fondness for the saporz. Fourteen players of Waseda University made the trip from Japan to the United States. They arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Nippon Maru, April 10, 1911. If there was wanting a token that the Japanese have accepted American Base Ball with its other customs of the universities- it was found in their college yell. _ " that the American boy puts into his own yell, and finished off with the inevitable "rah-rah," it marked the coming of the Japanese.

> |

8PALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 99 Some seven years ago Waseda University sent a Base Ball team to America, That was practically the start of the American pastime in the home of the Mikado. To-day Base Ball is on a different scale. They no longer wear the Japanese tabi or sock, but are equipped with the regulation spiked shoe, Base Ball gloves, masks, and other paraphernalia are made after the American pattern by home manufacture, and the spit ball and the squeeze play are familiar terms to the Japanese college chap. } The tour of the Japanese players began in San Francisco and extended as far East as New York. In the latter city they played the team of Fordham College. In a clever account of the game a writer says: "The Fordham nine came proudly to the stadium, and for a while they'did not pay much attention to how the Japs were

Library of Congress

throwing around the -bases in their warming' up. People poured into the stands, and - they, too, were skeptical.' They did not seriously consider that foreigners could beat a strong American college team at its own game. When a comparison of the two teams was made it was seen that the Bronx players averaged a full foot taller than the little Japs, and smiles ran around the grand stands. But soon things began to assume a different aspect. The Japs once on the diamond showed in double-quick order that jiu-jitsu and other such forms of exercise went a long way toward fitting them for the trained work of Base Ball. Their throws were accurate, and they covered the bases with an agility that began to bode trouble. Suddenly the sympathy changed, and the fans took sides with the visiting team. Before the game was well under way they formed a vast cheering section, which completely drowned out the Fordham rooters, and through the rest of the contest the Japs received a never-failing ovation. "There seemed to be one vulnerable point in the work of the Keio players, and that was on the bases. The little fellows continually ran over their -base or else crowded the other base runners, and had the Fordham team been up to its opportunities a good many of the Japs' runs would have been missing from the score. Once they got started for a bag they seemed to think they should never turn back, and more than once they showed a confusion about the bases, which was conveyed apparently to the American players, who, in turn, got too confused to put out men three feet from the bag. The Japanese players won the game by the score of 11 to 6, and as that was their principal consideration, they were happy after the contest was over to think that they had been able to score so well. While in Chicago Sutikichi Matsuda, captain of the Waseda nine, made the following statement in regard to Base Ball: "The game of Base Ball is the gift of the United States to Japan. Only a few years ago we knew nothing of this honorable game. Now the little ones in the streets of Tokio play it. The excitement which attends a game of Base Ball with us is so great that for four years now there have been no contests between the team of Waseda and the team of Keio, her rival in Tokio. "Four years ago we had planned a series of three games with Keio. They won the first game. Waseda won the second. As the time for the third contest came near excitement among the students was growing stronger and stronger. Students of Waseda were ready

Library of Congress

to do battle with students of. Kelo. Finally our president decided that the game must not take place lest: the students should become even more excited and somebody be killed. . . "Now we -play games with high school boys and with other Waseda teams. "Base Ball is the first group game we ever have played in Japan. We had formerly jiu jitsu, fencing and archery, but

I

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 101 no outdoor sport in which teams could play against each other. That is the great advantage of Base Ball-that many can play it at once. "We like the game because it is new, so different from our r' other sports. It is a most exciting game. "We find that the most difficult thing to learn in Base Ball is the batting. That is hard-to hit the ball and so hit it that one can run to first base before the ball thrown by the hand of the fielder reaches that place. We have not had as much practice in batting as we have needed. In Japan most of our games are with too young players, who do not make it difficult enough for us to beat them. We should have more experience." The players returned to their homes greatly delighted with their trip and with their success in the United States. Almost the last word, which one of them spoke to the editor of the GUIDE, was that they were glad they had come, for they had been warmly welcomed, splendidly entertained, and they had "learned much, sir, much about your honorable game, which is to be our game in the future." While the war was sputtering in China there was a Base Ball race in Shanghai which was of more interest to the citizens. As a matter of fact there were few who knew that a league had been organized in China until reports of the contests began. to make their way to the shores of the United States. Base Ball has become remarkably popular in China. It seems certain that it will ~sweep through the coast cities of the empire with as much success as it has carried Japan and the Philippines. A Chinese League was organized last summer by William L. Merriman, manager of the American Trading Company; Thomas F. Millard, editor of the Chinese Press, a new American-Chinese daily newspaper at Shanghai, and C. W. Wolsiffer of the British- American Tobacco Co. Four teams were entered in the league. Of these, two were

Library of Congress

made up of players who were residents of Shanghai, and two were composed of members of the Helena of the United States Navy, which was stationed at Shanghai during the summer. The beautiful grounds of the Shanghai Recreation club formed the scene of combat. This recreation ground is one of the most remarkable in the world. It contains a most beautiful race course, a turf track of one and one-quarter miles, with training track inside of it, and beautiful and costly grand stands and club buildings. In the center field of the track are three cricket grounds, with grand stands; a polo field, where exciting games are played every Saturday during the season; a beautiful Base Ball field and a score of tennis courts. On Saturdays all business stops at 1 o'clock, and the whole foreign community repairs to the recreation field to enjoy various sports. Chinese coolies keep the grounds in perfect condition. These coolies are very good athletes and are specially proficient at tennis. The Shanghai and Navy Base Ball teams have been rivals for several years, but only occasionally got together for games. When it was proposed that a league be formed there was doubt of its being possible, but the whole community seized upon the idea, with the result that a meeting was called, and inside of a week the whole matter had been arranged, teams selected and schedule announced. It was decided that the best of Shanghai's ball players should be divided into two teams of about equal strength, and that the players on the Helena should be apportioned in a similar way. On the Helena the teams were divided on the basis of above and below decks, one team being called the engineers and the other the Swans. The rivalry between these two teams, even before the first game, was so intense that by the time the schedule

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS. Van Oeyen, Photo.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. brought them against each other over \$2,000 had been bet on the game. The Engineers won it. One of the Shanghai teams, called the Red Sox, and the two navy teams alternated in the lead, all three being close together all the time. Finally the Red Sox pulled ahead, but next day the Engineers won both ends of a double-header and tied them. The play-off was the most exciting game of the whole league race. The Engineers scored four runs in the second inning and the score remained

Library of Congress

4 to 0 until the seventh, when Shanghai got busy. The Red Sox in that inning piled up five runs. Neither side scored after that and the game and the pennant went to the Red Sox, 5 to 4. To appreciate the excitement, it should be remembered that about 400 sailors from various American men-of-war in harbor were present at the game and about 1,500 Americans, to which may be added a good sprinkling of other nationalities. The sailors had a grand stand all to themselves, while Shanghai residents and officers of the navy occupied another stand with their ladies. The rivalry between the two grand stands to see which could make the most noise at a crisis in the play occasionally stopped every other sport on the grounds. Next year there will be an eight-club league in Shanghai. In the season closed there were four games a week. The games started on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.20 P. M., and on Saturdays there was a double-header, the first game starting at 3 o'clock. So far as ability is concerned, the teams could about hold their own in any of the smaller minor leagues. The fans in America may think they have some teams with the true fight-to-the-end spirit, but until they have seen one of the American navy teams abroad in action they will not have seen the real thing. It is easy to understand the spirit of the American navy, once you have seen one of the Helena teams fight out a Base Ball game. They are the fightingest losers that ever lost. The Shanghai bunch gave them three cheers and a tiger when it was all over. Even the British, Germans, French, Japanese, Portuguese and Chinese were displaying keen interest in the race before it ended and, of course, the American colony, of about 2,000, talked and thought nothing else. The annual season in London was opened by R. Newton Crane, the honorary president of the English Base Ball Association. He is one of the best known American-born lawyers in England. Before a good-sized crowd he tossed the ball into the field for the opening game. Six teams were in the league of 1911.: They played Saturdays in and around London, and the contests were attended by enthusiastic Americans and by many English athletes, who have learned to admire the life and sprightliness of Base Ball as against the more sedate game of cricket, ' * : * . * * ' ! - ' * ; . , , .

An Era of Progress

BPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 105 An Era: of Progress i Modern construction in the way of improved stands and fields ir for the National Game never received such impetus as It did in, the season of 1911-12. Prior to April, 1911, modern stands of fireproof structure and beautiful architectural effect, had been built at Philadelphia for the American League club; Chicago, for the American League club; Cleveland, for the American League club, and Pittsburg, for the, National League club. The Philadelphia National League club was already the owner of an improved property which had' been one of the standard pavilions for outdoor amusement in the United States. Fire swept the Polo Grounds in New York in April, 1911. The season was but two days old when the grandstand burned to the ground. For a wooden structure it was the largest and most imposing on the Base Ball circuits, but it took but a few minutes to reduce it to ashes. An owner less energetic'than John T. Brush might have been paralyzed by the blow which had befallen him, but while the flames were still burning, Mr. Brush was using the telegraph wires to summon an engineering force to New York to consult with him as to what might be done to replace the structure which had been destroyed. For some years it had been his wish to erect in New York a structure which would be the admiration of the world as an out- door pavilion primarily for the comfort of Base Ball patrons, and secondarily for general athletic facility. He had been delayed in carrying out any plans which might have been cherished in his mind by the uncertainty of the real estate proposition which confronted him. after the grandstand was destroyed at the Polo Grounds, the owner of the field, Mrs. J. J. Coogan, through her husband, Colonel J. J. Coogan, agreed upon terms with Mr. Brush, which made it possible for him to proceed with the improvement on which he had set his heart. A long lease was agreed upon, and supple- mental to that Mrs. Coogan announced through her husband that the large section of real estate which is owned Py her in the vicinity of the Polo Grounds, and which contains that historic field, ultimately would be given over to the city for use as a public playground. The moment that the lease was signed Mr. Brush began work on the

Library of Congress

erection of a new grandstand. Day and night a force of laborers pushed the huge edifice steadily forward, and toward the close of the season it was in such condition that it could be used by spectators. At the end of the Base Ball year, the stand, although not finished thoroughly, was so far forward that it was available for the crowds which saw the World's Series, and with the old bleachers, which had not been burned, the accommodations were ample to hold a crowd of 38,281 spectators at the first World's Series game, the largest attendance that has seen a professional Base Ball game in the history of the sport. With the season of 1912 the left field wing of the grandstand will be completed, and the massive pavilion will then be the largest structure of its kind in the world, and alone will seat in the neighborhood of 30,000 spectators. In every way it is worth while to pay a visit to the Polo Grounds to see this wonderful testimonial to the National Game. The stand is built in the shape of a horseshoe and is complete in symmetrical lines. It was not possible to finish all the left field

I

Structure of the New York National League Club, erected in 1911. field in Brooklyn in the Flatbush section, and will at once begin the erection of a concrete and steel stadium which will be as thoroughly modern as the other plants in Greater New York. This stand will seat 30,000 spectators, and the president of the Brooklyn club assures the "fans" of the city that there will be no improvement in the New York stands which will not be found in that to be built in Brooklyn, and goes even further by saying that he will make the new playground one of the most attractive in the world. This park is expected to be ready by midsummer, and when it is completed Greater New York will boast of three of the most elaborate and wonderful plants which have ever been erected for the use of the National Game. Thus the city is practically assured indefinitely of the very finest structures that the skill of man can devise for the convenience of a national pastime. As a matter of fact, one of the future sights of Greater New York will be a visit to the three modern structures which are now a part of Base Ball. For some years the owners of the Detroit club have been endeavoring to secure certain sections of real estate, which were needed to make their park perfect, so

Library of Congress

that they might go ahead with a modern stand of the type which is now deemed essential for the use of a major league club. This property was obtained in 1911, and the moment that it was secured and the deeds were signed, the owner of the club announced that he would begin in the winter of the year such Improvements at Detroit as would give that city a pavilion in line with others which had been built on the American League circuit. Prior to the change of ownership in the Boston American League club, it was stated in Boston that a holding company would build a new stadium for the Boston American League club, and the work is now under way.

will be fireproof and which will be an added boon to the "fans" of that city. A splendid location has been found for the field in the Back Bay section and the dedication of the new stand this year promises to be one of the events of the season of 1912. Possibly there is nothing which shows to better advantage the rapid progress of Base Ball than the action of the owners of the Cincinnati club. It was in that city, some years ago, that John T. Brush had built the first concrete and steel stand. It was so far superior to the average Base Ball stand that it was christened the "Palace of the Fans." Yet the Cincinnati owners felt that the game had outgrown their accommodations, and in the summer of 1911 decided to demolish what was once the proudest structure of the National League circuit, and supplant it by another concrete and steel stadium which should be even greater and finer than that which had been built by Mr. Brush. They razed the stand to the ground and immediately began the erection of another. ' When the season is opened in 1912 Cincinnati will have accommodations which will be so far superior to the old that the "fans" of Cincinnati will wonder there could have been such a contrast. In connection with the destruction of the old grandstand there is an interesting side. The contractor who tore the structure down said that it had been so well built that it could have stood for ages without crumbling. To-day the "fans" sit in their seats in absolute comfort, knowing that the danger of fire is practically nil, and in former days there was always a little trepidation on the part of spectators, who feared what might result if a conflagration should get a good start in the wooden seats which had baked and dried under the fierce rays of the summer

Library of Congress

sun. There has been nothing which better assures the permanency of the National Game than the progress which has been made in taking care of the spectators. Two or three years more, perhaps, and every city in the major leagues will be provided with fire-proof structures. In every way they are better than the old stands. Not only do they ensure safety to the patrons of the sport, but they relieve the minds of the owners of the constant fear of destruction, which is always a dread when the stands are built of lumber. Verily the prophesy of Albert G. Spalding is coming true with a reality which no one deemed possible in so short a period. It seems only yesterday that he predicted for the future fireproof structures in every major league city, with thousands of spectators attending Base Ball games, provided with comforts which were deemed visionary in the early days of the sport. Within less than half a decade a Base Ball stand has been built in New York which is the wonder of the world, with two others, so to speak, on its heels, and in other cities like improvements are being pushed through as rapidly as engineers and builders can construct them. As a prophet in Base Ball, Mr. Spalding has no equal in the history of the game.

ii I

JOHN FRANKLIN BAKER, Philadelphia Athletics. The Sensational Home Run Hitter of the World Series

"Home Run" Baker

own little village in Maryland, but Herzog -fit' - _ -- "" ought he saw the making of a great batter, and he judged wisely. After Baker had played with Risley, Herzog recommended him to Cambridge, Md., and he advised the Reading, Pa. club to sign him. Herzog had played with Reading, and when he left the team a third baseman was needed. Baker was successful with 11 leading and went directly from that place to the Athletics, Mack having been informed by one of his numerous scouts that the thirdbaseman, appeared to be of the type which was needed in major league circles.

Library of Congress

Baker is not a batter -who lunges -with all his force- at the ball. Most of the sluggers---'6ft' tall type.-are free hitters. Such is not the case with Baker. He is tremendously strong 'forearms.. He meets the ball with assurance in his reach and with boldness 'IL'swift to Certainty. 'The tendency of the better player is to get ahead of the ball.' That is, his bat will be, over the plate before the ball gets up to it.- When he bats he does -bat the usual for a long distance, but he is by no means the safe and steady batter of a player of the type of Baker, who meets the ball, and does not go hunting for it. Baker is modest and a home bird." He likes nothing better the company of his wife and little girl, and outside of the pleasure which he derived from being a factor in the World's series -he is delighted to think that he has been able to provide a future home for his family. In the natural order of events Baker believes that he has -about ten years more of food Base Ball -before him. Probably he has. Why not? He is a clean liver and young. He refrains from all excesses and prides himself on the fact that he is always in good condition. Throughout the remainder of his career and probably during his life he will be known as "Home Run" Baker.- Although he tipped the tide of the series in favor of his home team, for in both games in which he batted the ball for a home run he offset the Advantage which the Giants had gained.

Championship Deciding Games, 1911

Philadelphia vs. New York, National League-Doyle (Giants) steals third base. May 27, 1911, at New York; Walsh (Philadelphia Nationals) on third. New York scored but two runs against Brooklyn and but one against Knetzer. One run was enough to win, but the Giants were grateful for the second, as it relieved the tension under which they had been laboring for weeks. In the fourth inning Doyle began with a two-base hit to left field. He moved to third on a wild throw by Erwin. Snodgrass struck out, but Murray singled to center, the ball going through the infield like a shot, and Doyle scored. The Giants had little opportunity to score again until the ninth inning, when they faced Knetzer. The first batter for New York was Devore. He singled to center field and stole second. Doyle followed with a base on balls. A wild pitch put Devore on third. Snodgrass rapped the ball to left field for

Library of Congress

a base and Devore came home with the second run for the Giants and the long fight which'
|

Men of the Hour in World's Series

aulMecus vs. New xork, American League-Livingston (Athletics) out at home plate,
September 11, 1911, at New York. remarkable performances in contests for the world's
championship. The first series of games was played by the New York Na- tional League
club and the Philadelphia American League club in 1905. 'he conspicuous figure of that
series was Mathewson, who pitched three vctories against his opponents without a run be-
Ing scored by the Philadelphia team. The player from whom by some least was expected
on the New York team, Gilbert, the, second baseman, played admirably, both on the field
and at bat and was a very strong factor. In 1906 the Chicago American League club and
the Chicago National League club played for the world's championship. To the surprise of
many in the Base Ball world the series was won by the Chicago American League club.
Admirable work was done by their pitchers, but, in addition to that, Rohe, who played third

|

0 co co eO .4E- :m O. Ad oo i Z ; el , : _ . k' a c a<i gr

Miscellaneous Topics

ball field: A runner is on second and leading well off toward third. The batter hits the ball
on top and rolls it slowly toward first. Whe n the pitcher obtains the ball the batter is fifteen
feet away from first base and it would be the easiest of plays to toss him out, but the
pitcher, who may be a little slow in action, for the moment thinks of nothing but the runner,
who' is going from second to third, and makes a belated effort to throw the latter 'out,
with bno success. What a farce it would be to give a batter a base hit On the other hand,
a very fast runner may be at the plate and e a very fast runner may be on second. The

Library of Congress

batter pokes the ball toward first base and undertakes to beat it out. The pitcher, who is also a clever fielder, makes a perfect play on the ball, but as he gets it the question arises whether he could retire the batter if he tried. No effort is made to retire him, and a well directed throw to third base fails to catch the man running from second to third. In such a case the scorer would be perfectly justified in giving the batter a hit. ' JUSTICE FOR RECORDS It has been suggested, with some propriety, and the editor of the GUIDE believes with some justice, that it is not wholly fair to the ball players of the Professional leagues to withhold from their annual records of fielding and batting the individual plays which are made in a contest which is stopped by rain, or for some other cause, before it becomes a legal game. The contention is made that the players enter 'as earnestly into the spirit of winning as they do in a game which' runs the required legal length, and that it is through no fault of theirs that the contest is declared "no game," because of the elements or other reasons. -. Looking at the matter from all standpoints it would not seem unfair to record those plays which are made when a regular - championship contest is begun, even if it is not extended to a legal finish. Possibly the only player who might suffer if such ' plays were given to the individual members of teams would ' be the pitchers. 'but the penalty against them would be insignificant and at the most could only amount to a few base hits more' They are also - referred to as effective plays.

K - ' SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 119 could not be charged with a loss of a game which had not been completed, nor could they be credited with a victory which had not been won, and after all that is the one great mark toward which the pitcher aims when he begins his' championship year. It might be the misfortune of the players of some one team to be caught half a dozen times during the season in games which were interrupted by storms and lose the benefit of the good batting and the good fielding that they had done. As records at the best are purely indicative of individual effort, there seems to be no injustice in suggesting that it would be fair and equitable to the various men who are connected with professional Base Ball to receive full credit for everything which they accomplish through the year. PITCHED BALLS IN A GAME Rather foolishly a record was

Library of Congress

claimed for Mathewson by New York friends-in 1911 in the matter of using pitched balls in a game. If those who claimed a record had but taken the trouble to investigate . a little they would have discovered that the skillful New York pitcher, as expert as he is, has not pitched a game which is down to record figures. It was the impression of the editor. of the GUIDE that the record was held by Ben Sanders, once a pitcher with the Phila- delphia club. In a letter which was written by Mr. Sanders to Mr. Frank L. Hough, sporting editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, he contends that he does hold the record. His letter reads; "Miami, Fla., August 21, 1911. "I have just read in the New York American of August 17 that Christy Mathewson has made a record for the major league in a game against Cincinnati of the previous date of only pitching 92 balls in a nine-inning contest and the writer gives considerable space and prominence to this wonderful feat. The writer goes on further to state that the record held . in this country is by one Mr. Delhi of the Pacific Coast League. who pitched a full game of 75 balls, but that Mr. Mathewson's record is the lowest in the major leagues. "I did not know that it was so worthy of note-that it was an evidence of so much skill to get away with 92 pitched balls. or I would- I since retiring from Base Ball-have gotten into the limelight again, as I made a record while with the Athletics in a game with St. Louis that not only beats Mathewson, but also Delhi. "I, think it was in the year 1891, but it may be 1890 or 1892, but my recollection is that it was 1891, while playing with the Athletics in a game against the Browns in St. Louis, where I only pitched 68 balls during a full nine-inning contest. "I am not certain about the exact number. but I hope to find out and I wish you would try,- to get this information. On a visit in 1905 in St. Louis. in looking over the records of either the Republican or Democrat, I came across this game. in which the writer gave considerable space and attention to this-to him-a very remarkable record. I do not know' whether it was in the Republican or Democrat, but it was in one of them and, being interested -in the Athletics,. as you are-and as ' still have that warm feeling, because of my past association-I think 'both o us would like to have the records corrected and the Athletics receive all the credit that is due them. Yours very truly,- "BEN SANDERS." Sanders. who was secured by Harry- Wright, was a superb pitcher and had exceptional control. He was a giant in size, had unusual speed and could hit the ball a

Library of Congress

milee. and he hit it pretty' often, too: but on the base lines Ben never would have been mistaken for Ty Cobb. There never was a pitcher better equipped to hang out a record for the "fewness" of 'the numbe 'df' - ballHs pitched in a regulation game than the same,-Sanders, and there is not the slightest reason for questioning his claim. All

i, J onn m. w ara, rresident Boston Nationals; 2, James E. Gaffney, Treasurer Boston Nationals; 3. James McAleer, President Boston Americans; 4, Robert McRoy, Secretary Boston Americans. NEW MAJOR LEAGUE MAGNATES.

Official Club Rosters of 1911

i l k r 1 i, i

l;

AMERICAN LEAGUE

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 126 UMPIRES, 1911. R. D. Emslie Wm. J. Klem M. W. Eason Ralph Frary Henry O'Day Chas. Rigler W. F. Finneran G. C. Bush J. E. Johnstone Wm. Brennan John J. Doyle AMERICAN LEAGUE. PHILADELPHIA. Oldring Long Lapp Coombs Thomas Lord Danforth Livingston Krause Emerson Strunk Davis Derrick Russell Armstrong Hartsel Murphy Morgan Leonard Mack Collins Barry Plank Brown Collamore Baker McInnes Bender Martin D. Jones Lathers DETROIT. D. Jones Lathers Bauman Taylor Works Cobb Stanage Ness Mullin Lively Bush Schmidt Tutwiler Willett Wilson Crawford Drake Donovan Lafitte Delahanty Gainor Schaller Summers Covington Moriarty O'Leary Casey Mitchell Cavet CLEVELAND. Graney Birmingham De Mott Harkness Ball Griggs Smith Young Blanding Lindsay Turner O'Neill Swindell Yingling Mills Jackson Land Reisigl Gregg Butcher Lajoie Fisher Baskette West Adams It Easterly Stovall Mitchell Kaler C.allahan - Olson Falkenberg Krapp James Hendricks Knaupp Paige CHICAGO. McConnell Mayer McIntyre Payne Benz Lord Messenger T.

Library of Congress

Jones Kreitz Mogridge Zeider Berghamer Collins Walsh Scott Dougherty Callahan Bodie Lange Olmstead Parent Corhan Chouinard Young Block Johnston White Tannehill Hovlik Mullen Barrows Baker Sullivan BOSTON. Gardner Yerkes Bradley Bushelman Moser Hooper Nunamaker Kleinow Carlstrom Cicotte Lewis Thoney Wilson Janvrin Collins Si.eaker Purtell Graminee Lonergan F Smith Engle Carrigan Gunning Hagerman C. Smith Williams Karger J. Lewis Tonneman Nagle Myers Wood Riggert Pape O'Brien Rowan Thomas Baker Killilay Hall Wagner Madden Henricksen McHale NEW YORK. Wolter Roach Vaughn Elliot Magner Hlemllphill Williams Fisher Hoff Brockett Sweeney Daniels Blair Handiboe Klepfer Gardner Chase Walsh Zinn Ford Cree Quinn Fitzgerald Dolan Caldwell Knight Warhop Priest Curry Abels JohLson Coakley Hartzell Wilkinson WASHINGTON. Milan Schaefer Miller Sherry Gray Elberfeld Conroy C. Walker Hughes Somerlot Cunningham McBride Becker E. Walker Morgan Gessler Street Cashion Groom Long i Henry Ainsmith Otey Johnson Herrell Lelivelt

I

EASTERN LEAGUE

127

.At :j

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

I

.!-__

second base), Perring (also third base). Second Basemen-Ralph J. Lattl- more, James O'Rourke (also third base), Walter Gerber (also shortstop). Shortstop-Wm. Mahling. Outfielders-F. W. Odwell, W. M. Oongalton, Wm. Hinchman, Andrew J. Keefe, Wm. J. Snyder, P. C. Knisely, Luther Bonin, A. K. Shelton. Wm. Gorman. ST. PAUL. Pitchers-

Library of Congress

Louis LaRoy, E. J. Rieger, Karger, George Dauss, M. O'Toole, Charles W. Chech, Henry Gehring, Frank Decanniere. Catchers-Grover Land. E. Spencer. First Basemen-W. A. Autry, Flynn (also third base). Second Baseman-Harry Howell. Third Basemen-Arthur E. Butler (also shortstop), H. Steinfeldt, Edward J. Kohl. Shortstops-Barry McCormick (also third base), M. J. McCormick (also third base). Outfielders-Frank Delahanty, C. Beaumont, John L. Raycraft, Charles C. Jones, Josh Clarke, Harry Stieger (also pitcher), Paul Howard (also second base), James Hart, Wm. Kelley, James Sheffield, Walter Tragresser, Cook. MILWAUKEE. Pitchers-Wm. Viebahn, Oscar M. Graham, John A. Nicholson, Ralph Cutting, Clarence Short, Don C. Marion, Grant McGlynn, Frank Harrington, J. W. Pastorius. Catchers-William R. Marshall (also first base), Louis Criger, Jesse W. Orendorf, Ray W. Schalk. First Base- man-Thomas Janes. Second Baseman-Charles. Third Baseman-Harry' Clar. Shortstop-Phil Lewis. Outfielders-George A. Stone, Harry Lie- bold, Newton J. Randall, C. Hickman (also with Toledo), A. S. DeGroff, M. L. Dolan, James E. Barrett, T. Dougherty talso pitcher), S. B. I' Ralston. Sylvester Bieen. TOLEDO. Pitchers-Louis Durham, John W. Schultz, I. Higginbotham (also with Louisville), James Baskette, James West, Earl Yingling, O. K. Swan, L. James, C. C. Slapnicka, W. James, Karl Robinson, Wm. A. Brady (also with Indianapolis), J. R. Frost, George Paige, Harry P. Billiard, Bradley Villiere. Catchers-P. Donahue, Fred Carisch, James H. Hart, " ^ E. Brennan. First Basemen-F. B. Derrick, Edward H. Hornhorst, Art Briggs (also outfielder). Second Baseman-Harry Hinchman. Third Basemen-Charles Pick, Samuel C. McKinley, Harry Niles (also outfielder). Shortstops-Herman C. Bronkie (also third base), W. E. Butler, Ray Chapman. Outfielders-Elmer H. Flick, Burns, Arthur Hauger, Wm. * Maloney, Jack Clynes, John Adams (also catcher), Paul Meloan, Gus Epler. INDIANAPOLIS. Pitchers-Seitz, Otto Merz, Victor C. Schlitzer, F. T. Link, Kirby White, Jack Kimball, Wm. Robertson, James Dowd, Jr., Cleon E. Webb, George Craig, James T. Burke, Ray Ashenfelter, Eugene Moore. Catchers-Lew Ritter (also with Kansas City), Dan Howley. Ray McKee. First Base- men-B. Houser, Fred Hunter, Jerry Freeman. Second Baseman-Otto * , Williams. Third Basemen-Joseph McCarthy (also outfielder and first base), J. Niehoff, Walter Wentz, Gustave Getz. Shortstops-Ray Mowe, John G. Priest. Outfielders-Orville

Library of Congress

Woodruff, Wm. J. Hallman (also with Toledo), Daniel Hoffman, John A. McCarty (also catcher), L. C. Channell, Loren Hixon, Rivington Bisland. LOUISVILLE. Pitchers-Pfiester, Laurence Cheney, F. M. Kroh, W; Slagle, B. Hearn, Lester Long, Charles Schneider, Eustace J. Newton, Wenn French, *, Schroeder, V. A. Lindeman, O. M. Selby, Edward A. Zmich, Curry. - s Catchers-J. J. Hughes, Chas. I. Miller, Wm. Ludwig, F. M. Allen, Albert Weeden. First Basemen-Myron Grimshaw, Criss (also pitcher). Second Basemen-Howard W. Baker (also first base), John J. Stansbury (also third base), Rudy Hulswitt, E. W. Baker (also pitcher, outfielder, shortstop and third base), George E. Howard (also shortstop and first base), Clyde Robinson (also shortstop), McElroy, Bell, Claude Ritchie.' Third Basemen-A. F. Hofford, Edgar Lennox. Shortstops-Al Buemiller, Boucher. Outfielders-Joseph B. Stanley, J. Hayden, Chester Emerson, J. G. Fisher. Reilley, Hikes, J. Halla, R. K. Wicker, Emil Richter.

I

"America's National Game"

"America's National Game" REVIEWED BY JOHN B. FOSTER. In perusing the pages of "America's National Game," a book of sterling worth by Mr. A. G. Spalding, concerning Base Ball, we are frank to state that the author has underestimated its value, for we find in the "Foreword" this which has been written by Mr. Spalding: "I find myself engaged in the undertaking of writing, not a history of Base Ball, but a simple story of America's National Game as I have come to know it. I wish again erm., Lic- ally to disavow any pretense on the part of this work as a 'His- tory of Base Ball.' I have simply sought in these pages to deal with the beginnings of things, leading the reader to the opening of paths. the traversing of which will enable him to view certain historic scenes that in my opinion constitute the chief landr . of Base Ball history." Again we repeat that we think that the author is inclined to underestimate the value of his work, for he has given us history which is most valuable of all-the best of information and the most reliable of information, from one who is best qualified to give it, and we beg to assert that such seems to us the

Library of Congress

very essence of history. Although Mr. Spalding may most modestly disclaim his intention of writing history, he has struck incisively into the root of things which are history, and has detailed in fact, and not by rumor, that which has made the history of the national pastime. There is one principal fact in connection with this volume of which we bid others to take cognizance. It is a dangerous book to take up, and for a reason that will quickly be discernible to the reader. The editor of the GUIDE began to read it one evening, expecting to be able to devote an hour to its first chapters, and ceased reading some time the next morning, and only then upon compunction. One chapter followed another in easy narrative style, which so absorbed the attention that the book could not be dropped, even though, like the small boy playing a culprit's part with the dough-nuts, the reader knew that he was "on dangerous ground." Old memories were awakened, the stirring events of days which were history in the National Game were brought to life, and humor, the serious side of the sport and an insight into problems which were difficult once to solve, crowded so thickly one upon the other, that it seemed as if the very atmosphere were filled with familiar faces and scenes, some of which are gone forever. The publication begins with a glimpse into the earliest days of Base Ball. Not early days as many of us are inclined to associate the pastime with history, that is the early days of organized Base Ball, but the inception of the sport before the clear-minded men, who perfected organization, had begun to work upon its development. It must be recognized that there was Base Ball before there was organized Base Ball. It was the possibilities of the game, before the organization came into being, that rendered it possible to complete effectually the organization. It is the organization which has made the sport what it is-the best governed and the most admirably handled professional sport in the history of the world. "America's National Game." by A. G. Spalding: 600 pages: size 56 by S inches; profusely illustrated with over 100 full page engravings, and 16 cartoons by Homer Davenport; bound in blue cloth, with cover design stamped in gold; price \$2.00 net, postpaid. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 21 Warren Street, New York.

breezy, wholesome, narrative manner that fastens itself upon the reader and, as has been very openly intimated before, leads the fortunate individual who has started upon the volume to "begin the next chapter because the last was so entertaining." In all the history of Base Ball there is no chapter which was fraught with so much of concern to the pastime as that which had to do- with the extermination of gamblers and the abolition of gambling in the days when the professional was just beginning to grow into popular favor. Except for the unyielding determination of the heads of the game to crush gambling once and forever it is possible that our wonderful leagues might yet be unstable and wavering. There have been differences of opinion in regard to Base Ball. There have been disputes over the right to territory. There have been disagreements between players and employers, but there has been nothing which struck so hard at the life of the game as the -gambling evil, and when those stern-faced men, in days which are past and gone, resolutely grasped the serpent by the neck and scotched it then and there, Base Ball was benefited as it never had been benefited before and its future was assured, though the price which some of the players had to pay was heavy. They were debarred from the sport in which they had become proficient and their names were published far and wide, in spite of the fact that their great ability as ball players was recognized, as a warning to others that the days of evil-doing in Base Ball were at an end. There had been those who had said that the men in authority would not dare to take action of the kind, but they were not acquainted with the forceful characters who were at the head of the league. Mr. Spalding, perhaps more accurately than any writer who has touched upon the subject, explains at length and thoroughly in his work exactly how gambling in all forms was eliminated from the game. The present generation hardly realizes how much that action was worth to Base Ball.

Open pool selling on league

interesting phases of the "infant" age, in which some of the owners of the present day were too young to have had participation. Perhaps this "Base Ball infant's age," as an infant, will be a great deal like that of Methusalem, or more so. Naturally after there was a professional Base Ball club there began to be discussion of a professional association,

Library of Congress

and so the author by easy stages leads the reader along to where the National Association developed and where the idea of organized Base Ball began to germinate in the minds of those who were interested in strengthening the future of the sport. The first association had no easy task when it was formed, to hold its circuit and its support, but it survived, and through all the days of the history of Base Ball the influence of the good beginning, which was inaugurated away back in 1870, has remained with the pastime. If there is one chapter more than another which is of interest, it is that which records the pilgrimage around the world of the two teams which were taken abroad by Mr. Spalding in 1888. It is doubtful if the National Game ever received anything in the nature of what we call a "boom" which did so much good for Base Ball. From the time that the players left the United States until they returned their pilgrimage into the countries of the south seas and Europe was ever before the attention of the public and the means for dispensing news were not so perfect nor so exhaustive in those days as they are now. The "fans" who were in the United States and who of necessity could not follow the players-and there was many a one who wished that he might-followed every journey that they made and every game which they played with the most intense interest.

J

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDJI. 137 , Many matters. of history in regard to the lesser details of the sport are outlined clearly and succinctly. The student of the game, who now and then is seized with the desire to know this or at which pertains to Base Ball, can find a ready answer in the volume. Throughout the book fairly bristles with facts and information. It is an encyclopedia of Base Ball as well as a history of the game, despite Mr. Spalding's emphatic contention that the book has been written with no such purpose in mind. 'There are few volumes pertaining to Base Ball which throw much light on mooted points. We have our GUIDES and our RECORDS. but they are annuals of fact and direction. They deal with the year and not with the decades in which Base Ball has grown and prospered. For that reason this publication of "America's National Game' finds-a place for itself in the realm of literature. It is the first authentic work which

Library of Congress

condenses years of valuable information in a manner which not only appeals to the sense of reading but to the desire for knowledge. To one who has been in touch with Base Ball from the days of the early '80s there is scarcely a page in the book which does not bring back -some forgotten incident which, at 'the time of its occurrence, seemed to be vital to the sport. A flood of memories returns with the allusions to league meet- ings. Where are the days of -the old sessions in the Fifth Avenue Hotel ? Gone, never to return. The hotel has been demolished and another building erected upon its site. Many of the faces which were conspicuous in the making of Base Ball history have passed away forever, yet it is a pleasure to think of them oine more and as one who took part, froma reportorial standpoint, in many such gatherings, to recall with a hearty laugh the various efforts which were made to circumvent the owners of the Base Ball clubs, now and then attended with success, now and then resulting in failure, but whether successful or failures, invariably resulting in a closer fellowship and more mutual respect for the "parties of both the first and second part." The illustrations are on the same high plane as the text and will be a joy to the fan who delights in Base Ball history. The groups of the Knickerbockers, Excelsiors, Atlantics, Eckfords and other famous teams, with their long-trousers and general old-time appearance, form a striking contrast to the present-day player. The portraits of individuals are a strong feature and embrace practically everyone identified with the early history of the game, including that of Major-General Abner Doubleday, the man who devised Base Ball; Alexander J. Cartwright, who was instrumental in forming the Knickerbockers, the pioneer Base Ball organization of the world, founded in 1845; Duncan F. Curry, the first presi- dent of the Knickerbockers; Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley of Con- necticut, the first president of the National League; William A. Hulbert, the second president of the National League, the man who saved Base Ball from the sinister influences that'had fas- tened themselves like parasites to the National Game, and who, more than anyone else, was responsible for the present-day high standard and prosperity of the game; A. G. Mills, the "Bismarck of Base Ball," third president of the National League, who drew up the National Agreement, a document that has withstood the ravages of time and the wearing warfare of the courts: Henry Chadwick, the "Father of Base Ball," whose fearless criticism

Library of Congress

of the methods of the gambling fraternity in their attempts to - throttle the National Game in the interest of their calling greatly aided to put Base Ball on a clean basis; and others prominent in the game's early history, either as magnates or players. A notable feature of the illustrations is the series of drawings made

I

i l

I

Record for Reference

Record for Reference During the early months of the season of 1911 Mr. William B. Hanna, of the New York Sun, made a compilation of games.' which have been played in the National League since the parent organiza- tion returned to its eight-club organization in 1900, and of games which have been played in the. American League since that organi- zation maintained its present circuit. This record was published by the Sun. This compilation is of so much importance, as showing the progress of the major leagues in recent years, that it is reprinted in this issue of the GUIDE, not only as a matter of future refer- ence, but because it will be available in seasons to come for further extension merely by adding to the present figures those of contests which are yet to be played. The record ends with the season of 1910 for both organizations. It shows that the National League has played 6,462 games, these not including protested games thrown out, or tie games. In the a ame time the American League has played 4,995 games. The highest percentage for the eight combined years in the American League is .578 and the lowest .433, a difference of 145 points; -in the National League the greatest percentage is .622 and the smallest .414, a difference of 208 points. The Pittsburgs have the highest percentage in the National League-.622 for the total winnings of eleven years. The order of the others is as follows: Chicago, .604; New York, .569; Cincin- nati, .480; Philadelphia, .471; Brooklyn, .441; St. Louis, .414; Boston, .390. Only three of the eight

Library of Congress

clubs have won more than half of their total games-New York, Chicago, and Pittsburg. The number of contests won by each club is as follows: Pittsburg, 996; Chicago, 984; New York, 918; Philadelphia, 787; Cincinnati, 781; Brooklyn, 717; St. Louis, 651; Boston, 628. The American League percentages in their order are as follows:- Athletics, .578; Chicago, .541; Detroit, .541; Cleveland, .534; New York, .511; Boston, .510; St. Louis, .433; Washington, .355. The Washingtons have the lowest percentage of victories in either league, but there is less difference between the lowest and highest in this league for the reason that the successful teams have not won as often as the stronger teams in the National. A prominent fact is that six of the American League organizations have won more than half of their games. Only the Browns and Washingtons have fallen below the half way mark. Total victories for each American League team are as follows: Athletics, 682; Chicago, 655; Cleveland, 647; Detroit, 643; Boston, 615; New York, 608; St. Louis, 521; Washington, 424. To be noted is the odd fact that the Cleveland, who never have won the pennant, have won more games in the aggregate than the Boston or Detroit, each of whom have captured pennants. Furthermore, the White Sox, who have taken only one pennant in the eight years, have won more games than the Detroit with their three pennants. Of course the aggregate winnings must account for these seeming anomalies. Total series won by American League clubs are as follows: Athletics, from all seven; New York, from Boston, Washington, and St. Louis; Boston, from Washington, Cleveland, and St. Louis; Detroit, from New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis; Cleveland, from New York, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis; Chicago, from New York, Boston, and St. Louis; St. Louis, from Washington; Washington, from none. National League- New York, from Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; Brooklyn, from Boston and St. Louis; Boston, from none; Philadelphia, from Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati and

!_11....

Records of Individuals

I

National League

1.

I

I it 4l ' i i

.

Ho

American League

.....WV

- 152 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. INDIVIDUAL BATTING-(Continued).
= Name and Club. G. AB.R. H. SH.SB.2B.3B.HR. . Dougherty, Chicago 76
211 39 61 10 19 10 9 .2 Carrigan, Boston72 232 29 67 3 5 6 1 1 .2 Lange,
Chlcago 54 76 7 22 2.. 6 2.. .289 Bodie, Chicago 145 E51 7
159 17 14 2713 288 . Daniels, New York..... 131 462 74 132 19 40 16 9 2 .286
Mullin, Detroit 40 98 4 28 1 1 7 2 ...28,6 Gardner, Boston
138 492 80 140 32 27 17 8 4 .284 Hemphill, New York..... 69 201 32 57 5 9 4 2
1 .284 Schmidt, Detroit 2 46.. 2 1 . 283 ^ Gessler, Washington
128 450 65 127 9 29 19 5 4 .282 Callahan, Chicago 120 466 64 131
21 45 13 5 3 .281 McConnell, Chicago104 396 45 111 14 7 11 5 1 .280
Purtell, Boston 27 82 5 23 1 .1 5 .. 280 Yerkes, Boston
142 502 70 140 31 14 24 3 1 .279 - Drake, 'Detroit95 315 37 88 7 20

Library of Congress

9 9 1 .279 'VWalker, Washington 98 356 44 99 13 12 6 4 2 .278 Thomas,
Philadelphia 103 297 33 81 9 4 14 3 ...273 Jones, Detroit 98 341
78 93 7 25 10 .. . 273 Caldwell, New York..... 59 147 14 40 1 5 4 1 .272 -Blberfeld,
Washington 127 404 58 110 13 24 19 4 .272 Compton, St. Louis:..... 28
107 9 29 1 2 4 .. .272 Stovall, Cleveland 126 458 48 124 11 11 17 7 .271 J.
Lewis, Boston..... 18 59 7 16 2 2 ... 271 Engle, Boston146 514
58 139 16 24 13 3 2 .270 Fitzgerald, New York..... 16 37 6 10 2 4 1.. . 270 Graney,
Cleveland 146 527 84 142 16 21 25 5 1 .269 Knight, New York.....
132 470 69 126 19 18 16 7 3 .268 . Willett, Detroit 39 82 15 22 4 1 4 3 .268 4
O'Leary, Detroit74 256 29 68 19 10 8 2...266 'Barry, Philadelphia
127 442 73 117 27 30 18 7 1 .265 Stanage, Detroit141 503 45 133 16 3
13 7 3 .264 Gardner, New York.....102 357 36 94 13 14 13 2 .. .263 Meloan,
Chicago-St. Louis.....65 209 30 55 10 7 11 2 ...263 Lake, St. Louis..... 30
80 7 21 1.. 2 1.. .263 Collins, Chicago 106 370 48 97 19 14 1612 4 .262
Blanding, Cleveland 30 65 8 17 1 2 12 4 Austin, St. Louis
148 541 84 141 34 26 2511 2 Olson, Cleveland 140 545 89 142 25 20 20
8 11 ' Fisher, Cleveland 70 203 20 53 5 6 6 3 Wood, Boston
44 88 15 23 6 1 4 Kutina, St. Louis..... 26 '101 12 26 3 2 6 2 3 . Wagner,
Boston 80 261 34 67 6 15 13 8 1 .2 Nunamaker, Boston 62
183 18 47 12 1 4 3. .2 Strunk, Philadelphia 74 215 42 55 18 13 7 2 1 .25k
White, Chicago 39 78 12 20 4 1 1 1 .254 Baumann, Detroit
26 94 8 24 4 1 2 4. .25(- Shotten, St. Louis..... 139 572 84 146 6 26 11 8 .25b
Lively, Detroit 2 1 .255 Tannehill, Chicago 141 516 60 131
21 . 17 6 .254 Zeider, Chicago 73 217 39 55 12 28 3 2 254 k Summers,
Detroit 30 63 4 16 3 .. 2 .25 Krause, Philadelphia 28 59 9 15
4 .. 2 1 254 Hogan, St. Louis..... 130 462 54 117 19 18 18 8 1 .253 Oriss, St.
Louis..... 58 8 10 21 1 .. 3 1 2 .253 Turner, Cleveland 117 417 59
105 18 29 16 9 ..6 Griggs, Cleveland 27 68 7 17 1 1 3 2 1 .250 Thoney,
Boston 26 20 5 5 .. 1 . . . 250 Moriarty, Detroit 130 478 51 116

Library of Congress

28 28 20 4 1 .243 - Lindsay, Cleveland 19 66 6 -16 .. 2 2242 Butcher,
Cleveland 38 133 21 32 2 9 7 3 1 .240 Williams, Boston 95 284
36 68 14 9 8 5 .. 23' Livingston, Philadelphia 27 71 9 17 1 1 4 .. . 23S Hartsel,
Philadelphia 25 38 8 9 3 .. 2. .23 t- McBride, Washington 154 557 58
131 14 15 11 4 ..-.23. Karger, Boston 25 47 4 11 2 .. 3 .. l- . Johnson, New
York..... 71 209 21 49 11 12 9 6 3 .27; Johnson, Washington 42 128 18
30 6 1 5 3 1.2' :` .r

163

\

s- - m

t

International League

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 159 International League .. (Formerly Eastern League) BY ARTHUR RAY TUCKER, Rochester, N. Y. The first year under Edward Grant Barrow proved an important one for the circuit formerly known as the Eastern League, but now enrolled in Base Ball as the International League. Besides changing the name to the more descriptive title the league secured a higher classification, being rated now as "AA" instead of "A," and further strengthened its position by electing Mr. Barrow president for a five-year term, instead of for but one year. The league starts off 1912 with a new- classification, a new name, and a president elected for a five-year term, and bright prospects all around the circuit. !j~ Another league record was set up in '1911 by the Rochester club, which won the pennant for the third time in succession, under the guidance of Manager John Ganzel, and backed by the fearless support of President Chapin and Vice-President Little. When the Hustlers won the championship in

Library of Congress

1910, for the second time in succession, they set a new record. To win the pennant again in 1911, making it three times in a row, was a feat which hung up another new record in the league, one which will probably not be duplicated for years to come. A remarkable thing about the success of the Rochester club in 1911 was that Manager Ganzel went through the entire season with the club that he started with in the- spring. No new material was added, and the only men he let go were some youngsters. Ganzel's team was noted for its hitting strength. It proved to be the best hitting aggregation in the league, and virtually batted its way to a championship. In fielding it ranked last. Besides the heavy hitters, Rochester boasted a good twirling staff, with iGeorge McConnell at its head. His work alone accounted in a large measure for the success of the club. Baltimore and Toronto were the chief contenders with Rcwhester during the season for first place honors. Baltimore led the league at one time for a few days, but Rochester quickly fought its way back to the top. Baltimore and Toronto could not stand the pace, playing fast ball at one time, only to fall into bad losing streaks later on. Toronto looked good for second place, but was nosed out in the stretch by Baltimore. At that, Joe Kelley's Toronto outfit won the series from every team in the league. Rochester's victory was due to the one-sided series with Providence and Jersey City. The coming season will probably see a much closer race, as * steps have been taken to strengthen the weaker teams. Providence has changed hands, and with Fred Lake as manager, arid plenty of good material obtained of, or through the Detroit Tigers, should give a good account of itself. Frank J. Navin, William R. Van- dusen, Hugh Jennings and Ty Cobb are interested financially in Providence. , : Jersey City has been reorganized, and an active campaign for a first division club is on. I In Baltimore, Jack Dunn held on to the best of his men, and promises to set a fast pace from the start. -Toronto, too, has a strong club ready to take the field, several big offers for players, notably for Tim Jordan, having been refused. Manager Stallings, in Buffalo, has been very busy in his search for good material, and expects to make a much better showing than that of last season. The champions disposed of several good men by sale last fall, but Manager Ganzel and President Chapin set to work at once ^.'

I

I, I

--. - -- - JLJVlr~t L31lakx uliAU i.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 163 INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Sharpe, Buffalo, 100 811 66 7 .992 Abstein, Jer. City, 151 1549105 20 .988 Jordan, Toronto, 152 1521 55 18 .989 Tarleton, Prov., 143 1336 7319 .988 SECOND BASEMEN. French, Montreal, 112 306 326 24 .963IAtz, Providence, 118 274 338 29 .954 Mullen, Toronto, 60 159 174 15 .9571G. Smith, Newark, 98 224 235 22 .954 THIRD BASEMEN. i Bradley, Toronto, 139 156 259 22 .950 McDonald, Buffalo, 91 90 197 25 .920 Louden, Newark, 54 75 130 11 .9491Yeager, Montreal, 134 179 269 41 .916 SHORTSTOPS. Rock, Providence, 140 292 471 43 .946IStarr, Buffalo, 112 221 306 41 .928 Holly, Montreal, 108 214 314 33 .941 Roach, Jer. City, 109 225 274 43 .921 LEFT FIELDERS. Schirm, Buffalo, 118 271 12 7 .976 Moran, Rochester, 152 312 24 11 .968 White, Buffalo, 82 151 4 4 .975 Kelly, Newark, 152 306! 15 12 .964 CENTER FIELDERS. Osborn, Rochester, 152 328 24 8 .978 Miller, Montreal, 156 327 18 15 .958 Murray, Buffalo, 75 175 9 6 .968 Gettman, J.C.-Balt. 119 265 17 13 .956 RIGHT FIELDERS. Hanford, Montreal, 140 228 20 9 .965IDelahanty, Toronto, 121 158 7 8 .954 McCabe, Buffalo, 143 237 14 11 .958 Wheeler, Jer. City, 140 224 3813 .9.3 PITCHERS. Merritt, Buffalo, 34 37 80 1 .992 Frock, Baltimore, 32 14 49 1 .984 Holmes, Rochester, 46 4 56 1 .984 Jones, Jer. City, 39 17 84 3 .971 CATCHERS. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E.PB.PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E.PB.PC. Phelps, Toronto, 93 449 97 8 6 .986 AcAllister,N.-Bf. 64 312 95 8 9 .981 Butler, Jer. City 63 270 54 6 6 .982 Roth, Montreal, 72 256 68 8 9 .976 PITCHERS' RECORDS. ---Opp.---, Name and Club. G. IP. AB. H. R. HB.BB.SO.WP.Bk.W. L. T. PC. McConnell, Roch... 43 3i71-3 1178 236 97 18 '5 193 5 . 30 8 1 .789 Vickers, Baltimore 57 389 1389 313 116 4 105 169 2 . 32 14.. .696 Mueller, Toronto.. 38 223 896 201 94 9 71 104 12 .. 17 8 .. .680 Wilhelm, Roch. .. 39 208 1-3 804 201 88 3 35 62 3 1 14

Library of Congress

7 .667 Northwestern League.-Tacoma defeated Spokane, 6-5, in sixteen innings, July 28. American Association.-Indianapolis defeated Milwaukee, 8-6, in thirteen innings on August 1, at Milwaukee. Eastern League.-Darkness made a tie. 1-1, in the Jersey City-Montreal game, at Jersey City, on June 27. Mason allowed Montreal 3 hits and Burke 5. Southern League.-Birmingham defeated Memphis in a sensational fourteen-inning game, 4-3, the first of a double-header, at Birmingham, August 1.

Q lq 1 4 Z) r2 0 0 P44 w H ri2 4 0 a4 z l

American Association

165

~~~~~ |~~~~~

... SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 167' and then came an upset, -while Minneapolis, once it became evident that the team could overcome a temporary setback ~which had X ^ overtaken it, stuck its toes into the turf and -pushed to 'tthe front, and when there, refused to be turned back. '- (: ' The Minneapolis club did not start away in front. That honor was reserved for Kansas City and Columbus. It was something like a challenge, if it may be looked at in that light, which was thrown down to the champions at,the very beginning of the season. Bad weather had something to do with the non-success of the 'Minneapolis club, and bad l'a3 playing had- more to do with it. - But neither-Kansas City w.Columbus held the pace long. Both of -them tumbled; Kansas City; dropped lower than Columbus, not stopping until the team wasiTh sixth place. Meanwhile Minne- apolis had gone to the front. There the champions remained until -the middle of May. Then bad luck. beset them and they fell to third place. Columbus had proved that its recuperative powers were superior to those of Kansas City, and when Minneapolis dropped out of the lead, Columbus stepped into it. Not for long, however, as Kansas City was making a game fight from all the 'way down, and barely had Columbus assumed the lead when the Ohio team was pushed into second place by Kansas City, which went to

## Library of Congress

the top for three weeks. Those were three eventful weeks for the Kansas City "fans." They began to see visions of the championship for which they had waited and ,longed for many years. The work of the players never had commanded so much attention before in the big city of Missouri. It was a little too early to count upon a pennant, but there was a belief in Kansas City that the team had staying ower and would be able to beat out Cantillon's old timers in Minneapolis. Columbus had not been reckoned upon as it should have been. Exactly, as Kansas City had crowded Columbus out of the lead, so did Columbus retaliate in turn, and when Columbus assumed the lead, try as the Kansas City players could and did, they were not strong enough to put them in a back row. It remained for Minneapolis to push its way to the front and push Columbus back. The champions had been winging their way between third place and fourth, Without showing that they were likely to be Immediate contenders for first place, when suddenly they began to settle to the kind of Base'Ball which had made them famous the year before, and before Columbus and Kansas City had time to catch a second breath, had started from fourth place to go higher,' and they dido not stop until at the end of July, When they were in the lead for :the pennant. Kansas City was not through, even if Columbus was. The Ohio team. never was able to fight its way back to the top after It I had been dropped. Kansas City had -more ginger left in its com- position.' c Minneapolis clung to first' place until after the first week in August.' The players had been there so long that they had begun to feel quite satisfied with themselves, and were pretty sure there was nothing in the league which could beat them out. ' To thefir surprise Kansas City took them into camp, and in the Seconid week of -August the Missouri team was once more in the lead- fbr the championship of the organization. It may be seen that a Base Ball race of this character had everything to it which would interest the Base Ball "fans," and it did interest them. Somehow the assurance of Kansas City in again assuming the . is lead aroused all the resentment of which the Minneapolis players were possessed, and they went after the pennant and Kansas City for keeps. Before August was half over,' or just as it was about 1

ABOVE, I "KiL IVIA.



SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL- GUIDE. 169 half over, Minneapolis again took the lead away, and from that time until the end of the year could not be checked or overtaken. The team dropped into the pace which it had been able to set in 1910. and swung along with the easy gait which is characteristic of the ball players who have been through the mill, and who know best how to preserve their tranquility even if they are working for a championship. Of course, in all of this campaign, the "fans" of Columbus, Minneapolis and Kansas City really had the better of the fun, although the three-cornered race which was on added to the interest and the entertainment of enthusiasts generally throughout the circuit. St. Paul played well enough to please the patrons of most of the games, although it was some grief to St. Paul to think that its across the river rival was able to win twice in succession. Milwaukee had a fairly good year, and the strength of the team was sufficient to make a good fight against some of the clubs of the Association. The clubs which were weak and which did not get started well enough to make the race interesting, so far as they were concerned, were Toledo, Indianapolis, and Louisville. None of the three was much of a factor at any time in the race. Two of them had a number of young players whom they tried to bring out, and all of them had some hard luck in the way of injured men. It will always be found that the case in a minor league, which has had a fine force of pitchers one season, that it will be likely to drop back in efficiency in a season following, for the very good reason that the market for good pitchers is wide open. There is nothing which appeals to major league clubs better than successful pitchers, and if every club in a minor league can develop two good men in one year, at the finish of that season they can transfer their services for almost anything which they may wish. Good pitchers are the one great desideratum of the National Game. The Association has been a strong advocate of the "Class AA" modification, which had been granted to it through the joint conference of the National Commission and the National Association. It is the general opinion of those who are foremost in the affairs of the American Association that this new arrangement will prove of great assistance to this particular organization, whose cities have grown rapidly and have demanded special consideration. The new "Double A" classification in reality places the American Association

## Library of Congress

almost on a major league basis, and the future of the organization should be bright for the development of young talent. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in f Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Won. Lost. Tie. PC. Club. Won. Lost. Tie. PC. Minneapolis ..... 99 66 2 .600 Milwaukee ..... 79 87 1 .476 Kansas City ..... 94 70 1 .573 Toledo ..... 78 86 5 .476 Columbus ..... 87 78 .. .527 Indianapolis ..... 78 88 3 .470 St. Paul ..... 79 85 .. .482 Louisville ..... 67 101 2 .399 CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1902-Indianapolis ..... .682 1907-Columbus..... .584 1903-St. Paul ..... .657 1908-Indianapolis.. .601 1904-St. Paul ..... .646 1909-Louisville .554 1905-Columbus..... .658 1910-Minneapolis ..... .637 1906-Columbus ..... .615

/

"\_, mvl e , A-" . o ", vn,, l ,, 32u9 U ,L ILZ., ), ll'ILflui-3L 3 , Allluersnu; I Smith; 8, Lindsay; 9, Seabough; 10, Aitchison; 11, Bay; 12, Wiseman; 13, Welchonce;! 14, Munson; 15, Perry. Wiles, Photo. NASHVILLE TEAM-SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

### Southern Association

Southern Association New Orleans has acquired the pennant winning habit in the Southern League. The team won the championship in 1910, and repeated in 1911. Nor was the struggle in 1911 especially difficult for the champions of the year before. It took the players until May to get settled in their stride. When they did begin to win there was no club in the league which could stop them, although Birmingham and Montgomery did not give up without a fight. In many respects, this league, for a number of seasons, has made one of the most pretentious fights of any minor league in the United States, and it has produced for the major league clubs some of the best players who have graduated

## Library of Congress

from a smaller organization into a larger circuit. At the beginning of the campaign of 1911, the New Orleans club, owing' to a little lack of success at the very start of the season, began to fear that the team would fall back in the race and, every provision was made to try to strengthen the team at once. Probably nothing proved to be more advantageous to the success of the team than securing Manush from New York. The third baseman had been sent to the Eastern League under a misapprehension, and New Orleans claimed the player at once and established its strength to the claim, before the National Commission, although the New York club maintained that it had not understood the agreement properly. The moment that Manush returned to New Orleans, and the pitching staff began to show something of its best form, the play- ers began to win, and from that time until the end of the season the team had its own way in the circuit, losing now and then in a hard fought contest, but always managing to get just enough out of each series to keep in front. Twenty-one points separated Montgomery and New Orleans at the end of the Base Ball year, and that just about shows the comparative strength of the champions with the next best club in the organization. That is, it gave evidence of the fact that New Orleans had to make a fight, and also proved that in the series struggles, the odds were just about that much in favor of the champions. Montgomery started poorly, and not until the latter part of May was there any steadiness to the work of the players. Then began a fight up the ladder which carried Montgomery to second place, and when the team got there, it could not be crowded out until the latter part of July, when Birmingham came along with a boom which was the sensation of the league while it lasted. At the very finish of the season, when the "fans" of Birmingham counted most of all on success, their team lost four games in succession. These were the severest blows which Birmingham received during the year, for the Alabama players dropped back' to third place, and Montgomery finished second. Memphis and Mobile were the pacemakers for the circuit in the| early part of the season, but neither of >the teams had staying qualities. They did their best work in May, and after that month, were not contenders to any extent. Atlanta began with a poor' team, played poor ball all of the season, except for an interval of about a week in May, and finished last in the race, where it was predicted that the team would be likely to finish. Many players

## Library of Congress

were held under optional agreement from major league clubs, and most of them did so well, that when the period. for claiming them came into effect, all were taken back into the major league circuits. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in

hur u L ALY IV tV.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. 134 1323 81 8 .994 Lister, Chat., 144 1250 102 17 .987 143 1307 113 16 .988 Courtney, Memphis 106 1063 71 18 .984 SECOND BASEMEN. 129 362 338 17 .976 Perry, Chat.-Nash., 135 312 389 29 .9f0 140 420 500 29 .969 Pratt, Mont., 134 451 360 35 .98 THIRD, BASEMEN. 108 128 195 20 .9411 O'Dell. Atlanta, 112 121 207 23 .934 120 167 257 27 .940C1. Smith, Nash., 127 141-209 26 .931 SHORTSTOPS. 140 302 444 37 .953 Beaumiller, Atlanta 80 167 218 30 .927 138 315 316 42 .938 T. Smith, Mobile, 61 119 189 28 .917 OUTFIELDERS. 68 100 '5.. 1000 Jackson, Memphis, 73 154 11 5 .980 67 101 16 2 .983 Butcher, N. Or', ' 70,167 10 4'.978 PITCHERS. 30 13 44 1 ,933 Campbell, Mobie, 31 22 82 .2 .981 34 12 107 2 .983 Bair, Nashville, 35 7 82 3 .979 CATCHERS: 84 435 106 7 .9871Higgins, Chat., 112 533 144 19 .973 73 343 99 9 .980 Munson, Nashville, 61 305 75 10 .974 PITCHERS' RECORDS. .. ' G. W. L. T. PC. Name and Club. G. W t. T. PC, 31 23 8.. .777 Bair, Nashville, 32 20:11 1.645 26 18 7 1 .720 Klawitter, N.'Or., 35 20 12 3 .625 .~ ~ ~ ~ ~ .:

RiO S ; 0 5 0 1 4 -Ym i 5012 d . ;Z r. R H \* 41 ~uw z-H X 50 \*F S S t ^a o k BU t; 2^^ O Ce ^ S R -s ^ CQ . \*2 ^ \* Q M . T- . \_\_ i ^- . \*M; r; <L) ;^ > 4o~~~o .,-X E- co .

## Western League

r SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 177 Western League : Denver came into its own in the Western League in 1911 and won the championship with a margin of twenty games. Until the latter part of May there was a pretty contest between Omaha, Sioux City and Pueblo, with Denver fighting hard to get a posl- tion with the leaders. i When June

## Library of Congress

began, the Denver chaps had settled to their stride, ! and from then until the end of the league season in September ~ they kept in front, hard pressed some of the time by Lincoln and I some of the time by St. Joseph, but always just far enough ahead I to arouse the "fans" of Denver to the greatest enthusiasm. ! Wichita began the season as a member of the circuit, but owing to local difficulties the club surrendered its franchise in the ! latter part of May, and from then until the end of the Base Ball I year the club was operated in Pueblo, a city which took kindly to professional Base Ball. Denver's last flag was won in the Western League in 1900. Since then Kansas City, now a member of the American Associa- N tion, Milwaukee, also a memnber of the American Association, Omaha, Des Moines and Sioux City have captured pennants. It was a welcome return to Denver's old Base Ball honors when the players were able to win another flag for the city which has been a loyal Base Ball member of the leagues which have been in existence in that section of the United States since Base Ball became so popular in the states west of the Mississippi river. Great enthusiasm was manifest in the latter part of the year, when it became evident that Denver was strong enough to with- stand the keen opposition developed by the other clubs. 'The city was so much alive to the National Game, that represent- atives of the Denver newspapers were sent to the .east to report the gamies which were played in New York and Philadelphia for the World's Championship. The club was well handled on the field in 1911, and the general teamwork of the organization was of such high grade that it is believed to have been one of the mainstays of success. Cassidy led the club in batting, and his work was timely and of much assistance to his club. Had Topeka and Des Moines been able to make a stronger fight, Denver, perhaps, would not have won the championship with such a decided margin, but it was the general opinion of the critics that it would have been almost impossible for any club in the organization, even if the strength had been a little better divided, to have beaten Denver for -the flag. As a club, Pueblo led the circuit in batting. The players who had been transferred from Wichita were full of ambition to make a good showing in Pueblo, and they succeeded in giving their Denver rivals many a hard rub now and then in the champion- ship race, even though they were unable to beat them for the honor of pennant winning. The standing of

the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

| Club.            | Won. | Lost. | P.C. | Club.            | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|------------------|------|-------|------|------------------|------|-------|------|
| Denver .....     | 111  | 54    | .673 | Sioux City ..... | 85   | 80    | .515 |
| St. Joseph ..... | 93   | 72    | .564 | Lincoln.....     | 84   | 81    | .509 |
| Pueblo .....     | 92   | 75    | .551 | Topeka .....     | 60   | 104   | .365 |
| Omaha.....       | 85   | 80    | .515 | Des Moines.....  | 49   | 113   | .302 |
| ~~~~~.0          |      |       |      |                  |      |       |      |

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 9 CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN  
PREVIOUS YEARS. 1^900-Denver. : ... 581 1904-Omaha..... . 600 1908-Sioux  
City... .607 1901-Kansas City. .642 1905-Des Moines ..646 1909-Des Moines... .612  
I 1902-Kaneas City. .603 1906-Des Moines .660 1910--Sioux City... ,.643 190--  
Milwaukee... 9 I907-omaha .....571 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club . AB. R.  
H. 2B.3B.HR.TB.SH.SB.\*RB.PC Towne, Sioux City..... 66 101 16 37 7 1 .. 46 8 14 36  
Borton, St. Joseph..... ... 116 329 48 113- 21 10 1157 1 27 57 .343 Thomason, Omaha-  
Topeka... 163 638 102 218 30 11 1273 17 43 76 .342 Zwilling, St. Joseph..... 150 531  
'89 181 31 16 5259 11 36 92 .341 Kane, Omaha ..... 171 642 108 218 36 16 8 310  
37 73 80 .340 Cassidy\_ Denver .....169 639 11 213 29 11 7 285 37 40 61 .333 Craig,  
Pueblo ..... 75 281 42 91 7 3' .. 104 8 14 18 324 Davis, Pueblo . ..... .... 116 427  
82 138 19 13 7 204 13 13 54 .323 Neighbors, 'Sioux City. '114, 406 83 131 20 7 1168  
14 39 62 .3231 Beall, Denver ..... 144 496 93 159 22 16 9 240 20 26 77 320 King,  
Omaba-Topka . .. 152 573 69. 182 15 13 1 226 27 28 46 .318 Middleton, Pueblo .....  
145 579 104 183 22 9 4 235 16 40 65 .?16 Kenworthy, Denver ..... 65 178 35 56 3 8  
4 87 7 13 22 .315' Jones, St. Joseph..... 121 397 72 124 21 8 1 164 14 40 44 .312  
'Miller Lincoln ..... 91 247 39 77 12 8 2 111 6 12 40 .312 - laire' Pueblo .....  
139 429 79 132 24 12 2 186 23 8-47 V 308 j obb, Lincoln .. ..... 168 620 94 190 36  
5 9 263 23 48 59 .306 ' Barber Sioux City ..... 60 144 16 44 10 .. . 54 4 3 10 .306

## Library of Congress

L2, Berger, Pueblo ..... 172 65:2 128 198 41 17 6 291 58 20 59 .304 s; Williams, Omaha ..... 128 492 76 149 26 15 10 235 12 30 49 .303 Unglaub, Lincoln ..... 123 441 72 133 16 7 5 178 16 34 47 .302 Belden, Pueblo ..... 158 591 89 178 43 14 2 255 31 17 80 .301 \*Runs batted in by safe hits only. INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. P.C. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Borton, St. Jos., 95 802 48 6 .993 Koerner, Pueblo, 152 1501 88 20 .988 Lindsay, Denver, 163 1564 124 17 .990 Jones, St. Jos., 88 758 35 11 .986 SECOND BASEMEN. Dundon. Lincoln, 90 206 244 12 .974|Reilly, St. Joseph, 161 459 428 41 .956 Lloyd, Denver, 164 414 512 38 .9611Hughes, Pueblo, 169 410 471 44 .952 THIRD BASEMEN. Quillen. Denver, 166 177 250 26 .9431 Emory, Topeka, 67 101 201 19 .941 Reilly, Sioux City, 129 170 240 25 .942 Niehoff, Omaha, 78 122 215 23 .936 SHORTSTOPS. Gagnier, Lincoln, 156 382 501 40 .957(Hartman, Sioux C., 136 228 396 51 .924 Meinke, Sit. Joseph, 166 368,526 59 .938|Coffey, Denver, 168 339 500 70 .92\$ OUTFIELDERS. Belden, Pueblo, 158 267 17 5 .983 Cassidy, Denver, 169 228 15 6.97 Zwillling, St. J., 147 291 23 7 .978 Curtis, Des Moines, 162 323 17 9 .97T4 PITCHERS. ' O'Brien, Denver, 38 13 62 .. 1000 Freeman, St. Joseph, 30 16 69 1 .988 Hall, Omaha, 46 13 85 1 ,990oKinsella, Denver, 28 4 69 2 .973 CATCHERS. Name and Club. G. PO. A.E.PB.PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A.E.PB.PC. McGraw, Lincoln, 84 421 88 9 8 .983 dCemons, Pueblo, '134 613 188 15 21i:.982i Spahr, Denver, 66 367 69 8 7 .982 Stratton, Lincoln 100 449 124 11 10 .981' PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. G. W. L. T. BB. SO. HB.WP.Balk. PC. 70O'Brien, Denver ..... 37 26 7 .. 77 261 7 7 .. .788 13iChellette, St. Joseph..... 51 27 12 .. 87 202 18 8 1 .692, n. Crutcher, St. Joseph.....28 9 4 .. 64 106 5 6 .692' .otOiEllis, Pueblo .....47 22 11 4 42 139 4 3 .. .66T

'4

## New England League

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 181 New Endland League It seemed good to the Lowell club to win the championship again in the New England League. The last



## Library of Congress

time that a pennant was captured by this club, in a very busy and well managed minor organization, was in 1903. The wait had been long and patient, and the "fans" of the city, sometimes, had almost given up hope that they would be able to chuckle once more over the fact that they had a pennant winner in their city, but pennants sometimes have a knack of dropping in when least expected, and Lowell succeeded handsomely in 1911. The team was strictly a "tiptop" team. From the time that the race for the championship began the players were never lower than second in the race. They began the season in second place, that is, the early games made them second, and after they had played .for three weeks they went to the front. They held the lead until the early part of June, when they slumped, just for a minute, as it were, and dropped back to second place again. It was then that Worcester took first place. Lowell regained the lead in June, and from that time until the end of the season, never relinquished it for a moment. The players were driven at their best speed to hold their own, for Worcester, under the management of Jesse Burkett, always was dangerous. Lawrence was the real contender in the 'race, with the exception of Lowell and Worcester. There were times when Lawrence looked a little like a championship possibility, but the team never was quite strong enough ,to overcome Lowell, although Lawrence led Worcester a merry chase more than once. Brockton started at a fast pace, but weakness in the pitching staff made itself manifest, and the players dropped back. Toward the end of the season they found the game too fast for them, and steadily fell behind. Fall River and Lynn had something of a fight on hand to see which of them would finish at the bottom of the first division, and Fall River braced up finely in the last few days of play and beat Lynn, so that the latter had to be satisfied with fifth place. Lowell had the two best batters in the league, and that fact was a factor of importance in winning the championship. Next to Lowell, the Worcester team showed the best strength with the bat. If Worcester had been as steady in the field as either Lowell or Lynn, there would have been a better chance for Burkett to have captured another pennant with his team, and had he done so, it would have been the fifth flag that he had won since he became manager of the club. Worcester is one of the few cities in the United States which can boast of having won a championship four years in succession. The standing



## Library of Congress

of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Low.Wor.Law.

|                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |         |
|---------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| F.R. Lynn.Broc. N.B. Hav.Won. PC. Lowell .. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9  | 11 | 13 | 14 | 77 | .626    |
| Worcester .....                             | 8  | .. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 73 .608 |
| Lawrence ....                               | 8  | ,  | 8  | .. | 10 | 8  | 12 | 8  | 11      |
| 65 .542 Fall River .....                    | 8  | 6  | 6  | .. | 11 | 7  | 9  | 12 | 59 .509 |
| Lynn .....                                  | 7  | 7  | 8  | 7  | .. | 8  | 13 | 10 |         |
| 60 .500 Brockton .....                      | 6  | 6  | 6  | 7  | 10 | .. | 14 | 10 | 59 .496 |
| New Bedford .....                           | 5  | 6  | 8  | 9  | 5  | 4  | .. | 8  |         |
| 45 .375 Haverhill .....                     | 4  | 4  | 7  | 4  | 7  | 6  | 6  | .. | 38 .333 |
| . Lost .....                                | 46 | 47 | 55 | 57 | 60 | 60 | 75 |    |         |
| 76                                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |         |

### Tri-State League

'184 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Tri-State League In one way the story of the race for the championship of t. Tri-State League can be told more briefly than that of any organj zation in which professional Base Ball was played in 1911. ^, Reading took the lead at the beginning of the season, and nevt: was headed until the finish. Try as hard as they might, th4 other clubs of the league could not oust the Reading players from their position of vantage, and Reading had to play good ball to hold its own. In many ways it was a great triumph for the club which won the pennant. In the year previous, Reading had not been able to play with much proficiency. The team finished seventh in the race. When the season of 1911 began, the management of the club had gathered good players, and the word went forth that the club would give every organization in the circuit a fight to beat it, but there was none which expected that Reading would do so well. It was a great triumph for manager and players, and Reading thoroughly appreciated the fine work of the team. Just before the race began the Williamsport management announced that it would withdraw from the race of 1911, and the club was transferred to Wilmington. Like other organiza- tions which have been compelled to shift at the very start of the pennant

Library of Congress

race, the Wilmington players could not seem to get started right after the battle began to wax warm, and although the team held up its head for a few days in May, it subsequently dropped to last place in the race, and all the efforts which were made to bring out better results failed to get it away from the bottom of the list. Trenton played good ball, and like Reading, had a little race of its own for the greater part of the season, but unlike Reading, was not at the top of the column, but second. Yet Trenton could not be driven from second place in spite of the fact that Altoona and Lancaster now and then threatened to be a little more than dangerous. York once fought its way up to third place, but Johnstown, Lancaster and Altoona were too strong for the York organization, and finally York had to be satisfied to finish in sixth place, beating out Harrisburg and Wilmington. President Carpenter, one of the best of the minor league executives, as usual, handled the affairs of the circuit in splendid style. Although he had many difficulties to overcome, and many obstacles with which to contend, he succeeded in bringing his circuit through intact, and had the satisfaction of knowing that his organization developed some good players during the year. There is a possibility that a change may result in the circuit for 1912, but it is also assured that new regulations will be adopted which will permit of a little more freedom in the business management of the clubs in the league, and it is the opinion of those who are interested in the organization that it will be in better condition for good work in the season to come than it has been in the past. It is also the general idea that the new classification of minor leagues which has been agreed upon will result in unquestioned benefit to the Tri-State League. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) for 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

| INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. |     | G.  | AB. | R.  | H. | SH. | SB. | 2B. | 3B. | HR.  | PC. |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Davis, Trenton .....               | 91  | 350 | 75, | 127 | 18 | 17  | 31  | 6   | 9   | .363 | 1   |
| Johnson, Reading .....             | 110 | 400 | 72  | 144 | 16 | 20  | 25  | 7   | 12  | .360 | 1   |
| Annell, Reading .....              | 107 | 358 | 73  | 128 | 22 | 21  | 18  | 11  | 2   | .358 | 1   |
| Kerr, Trenton .....                | 111 | 375 | 56  | 132 | 12 | 8   | 31  | 3   | 11  | .352 | 1   |

## Library of Congress

Trenton ..... 107 385 68 130 13 10 28 4 10 .338 Rudolph, Reading .....  
103 408 54 131 12 24 31 7 11 .321 A. Kerr, Trenton..... 103 392 66 125 16 23  
40 2 2 .319 Zinn, Altoona ..... 106 426 68 135 7 19 14 11 7 .317

187

i- -- --- -- -. l- - avoi d X U AIU.U'

## New York State League

189

v ..., ..... -A any..... 612 901-Albany..... 626 190-Scranton ..... .. 62  
1902-Albany ..... .. 8 1909-Wilkes-Barre ..... 624 1903-Schenectady ..... .606  
1910-Wilkes-Barre ..... .616 !0 -'~ ~ INDIVIDUAL BATTINQ. Name and Club. . AB.  
R H. TB. SH. SB. PC. Schlafly, Troy ..... . 125 401 .56 138 165 16 39 .344 K lay,  
Albany ..... 99 356 51 120 156 5 35 .337 Hartley, Albany .. ..... 141 535  
53 173 224 15 12 .323 Lumley, Binghamton ..... . 139 '458 75 148 211 13 14 .32  
Wehrell, Wilkes-Barre . ..... 52 187 29 57 64 3 8 .304 Murphy, Scranton .....  
91 323 64 97 120 14 24 .300 INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. . FIRST BASEMEN. Name and  
Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Calhoun, Elmira, 137 1404 95  
12 .992 Snyder, Bing., 144 1362 99 17 .-988 Arndt, Wilkes-B., 129 1269 109 14 .990  
Deal, Syracuse, - 1411372 8817 .988 SECOND BASEMEN. Schlafly, Troy, 82 186  
257 17 .9631Loudenslager,Elmira 118 250 328 27 .955 Myers, Syracuse, 134 287 283  
24 .960 Cranston, Wilkes-B. 146 359 413 37 .954 THIRD BASEMEN. Hopke, Utica, 93  
91 233 19 .944 Kennedy, Troy, 137 145 302 35 .927 Raftis, Binghamton, 143 170 299  
30 .940 Catiz, Wilkes-Barre, 141178 277 36 .926 SHORTSTOPS. Prick, Troy, 96 198 289  
21 .9581Zeimer, Binghamton 144 296 490 27 .954 Tamsett, Albany, 131 339 441 37 .954  
Lynch, Syracuse, 97 220 304 30 .946 OUTFIELDERS. .Jackson, Scranton, 111 200 12

Library of Congress

2 .991ISmoot, Wilkes-B., 87 135 13 2 .986 Seigle, Binghamton, 130 295 23 3 .9901Wotell, Syracuse, 117 237'10 4 .984 'F dg t To, 832 8CATCHERS. - Vandegrift, Troy, 80 324 83 6 .9851Woods, Troy, 91 345 159 10 .980 Koopman, Syracuse, 69 294 97 7 .982|Cheek, Albany, 107 449 152 14 .977 PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. G. W. L. PC. Name and Club. G. W. L. PO. t Brady, Albany, 25 17 8 .680 Hoch, Elmira, 25 16 9 .640 Gaskill, Scranton, 30 20 10 .667 McCorey, Albany, 27 17 10 .630

Connecticut League

I

--

195

Ohio and Pennsylvania League

\*il |"

i

199

Virginia League

1 1 1

1, Krebs; 2, Woolums; er -,l, .Kt-, ,. dale, Mgr.; 7, R. B. Wilkinson, Pres.; 8 Bruck; 9, Hooker 10, Keating; 11, Morrison; 12, Stark. LYNCHBURG TEAMI-VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

South Atlantic League

## Library of Congress

203

t i 7

11,41.1 V11jul" Xllru1111%7 FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. -PC. Fox, Columbus, 130 1220 150 10 .99; Phelan, Macon, 139 1322 5 24 .984 Sabrie, Charleston, 59, 596 12 8.987 Whitted, Jack., 127 1250 126 24 .982 SECOND BASEMEN. G. Brooks, Aqlbany, 56 143 144 8 .973I Murch, Savannah, 51 143 114 11 .959 Magoon, Sav.-Aug., 123 374 358 20 .973 Weber, Cba.-Jack., 122 258 304 29 .951

### Carolina Association

0

### Ohio State League

i - i l j.,

I

.,-LLI.U, .j, ,,lvers; j, Wilson; Frye; 8, Wynne; 9, Rhoten; iO, Flourney; 11, Myers; 12, Womble; 13, Davis. Thompson, Photo. KNOXVILLE TEAM-APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.

### Appalachian League

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 218 Appalachian Leadue Down in the heart of the Appalachian range, where the peaks tower highest and the air is clear the year around, a new Base Ball league was launched in 1911, and made a very creditable showing. It was composed of Johnson City, Knoxville, Asheville, Morristown, Cleveland,

## Library of Congress

and Bristol. Most of these are thriving towns of Tennessee, and like many other races for championships which have been arranged in minor league circuits, the honors of the first year did not fall to the club which represented the largest city in the league. Johnson City won the championship. The town is on the far side of the mountains, but this side of Knoxville. The club which was Johnson City's representative had the real fighting instinct, for although the players did not start out in the race at the top, they succeeded in working their way up where they could claim the pennant as their own, finishing ahead of Knoxville by the small, yet satisfactory, margin of twelve points. Beginning in second place when the race began, the Johnson City boys dropped back for awhile, but nothing daunted by their lack of success, started in with more grit than ever, and worked their way to the lead in the first week of July. They did not hold it long. Asheville took it away, and from that time until away into August there was no club on the circuit which was strong enough to beat Asheville out of the lead. Suddenly Asheville broke, or the other clubs began to play better ball, and the leaders dropped back to third place, from which they could not extricate themselves until the contest was completed. When Asheville lost the lead, Johnson City took it. The team had been vacillating from third to second place, and its last spurt took it to the front. Knoxville was close on the heels of Johnson City and playing good ball, but Knoxville was not strong enough to beat its rivals in the iron country. Cleveland and Bristol did not enjoy much success. Their clubs did not compare in strength with the leaders, and they were compelled to drag along in lowly positions, although they played the schedule through, and never gave up the fight. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Won. Lost. P.C. Won. Lost. P.C., Johnson City ..... 61 38 .616 Morristown ..... 46 49 .484 Knoxville ..... 58 38 .604 Cleveland..... 38 56 .404 Asheville ..... 653 44 .546 Bristol ..... 33 62 .347 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. SB.SH.SF.2B.3B.HR.BB.SO. PC. Thrasher, Cleveland ..... 82 296 54 104 14 8 2 21 7 4 27 18, .351 Shaw, Johnson City ..... 96 371 71 126 44 20 2 18

## Library of Congress

3 5 26 27 .339 Alexander, Johnson City... 71 228 35 77 12 5 3 24 6 3 24 12 .337 Sloan, Bristol ..... 69 220 37 74 10 2 .. 13 8 4 5 28 .336 Pitts, Morristown-John. C. 81 309 40 100 6 12 2 22 11 1 14 28 .324 Pope, Morristown ..... 94 331 65 108 3 20 1 27 3 6 27 14 .323 Scurry, Johnson City ..... 87 328 67 104 40 10 1 18 11 1 9 44 .317 Sharpe, Asheville ..... .96 373 66 118 23 16 1 17 2 5 29 20 .316 Donahue, Knoxville ..... 53 201 42 62 17 10 4 10 9 .. 21 20 .308 Crockett, Bristol-Cleveland.'88 308 39 95 12 27 3 14 2 2 26 18 .308 Knox, Morristown-Knoxv.. 58 166 23 51 9 5 .. 13 2 2 10 15 .307 Flournoy) Knoxville ..... 90 319 51 97 19 1 4 22 2 5 41 28 .304 Shelby, Asheville-Bristol.. 65 224 25 68 4 6 .. 7 8 .. 3 24 .303

\

## Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League

t i j fC 'ii li r l t; c j i ii ii ; l ii r i r i ! c

I

## Central League

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 221 Central League In the Central League during the season of 1911 there was a marked dividing line, which ran squarely between the clubs which comprised the circuit. Those in the first division were strictly first division all of the year, while those in the second division, with one exception, never rose above the level of their division. The championship was won by the Dsaton club. The city long has been one of the best in southwestern Ohio for Base Ball, and frequently has sent good players to the major league organizations. Dayton did not begin very auspiciously, but when the team had settled down to the stride of which it was capable, it took the lead

## Library of Congress

early in June, and once in the lead, could not be overcome. Fort Wayne began the most auspiciously of any club in the circuit. There, by the way, is another city which has been one of the best Base Ball centers in Indiana in the past. Until the middle of May the Fort Wayne club was in the lead. Then it surrendered to Zanesville. Fort Wayne, however, did not drop wholly out of the running, as often is the case when a minor league organization is shut off in the fight, but the players stuck to their work, never lost out of the first division, although for greater part of the season they were in third place. Zanesville did not retain the lead very long, for it was taken from the Ohio city by Dayton, but Zanesville never let up on Dayton from that time until almost the close of the year, when the team, wearied by its work and by the loss of some players, gave up, and was outraced by Fort Wayne to the finish. Fort Wayne was second, and Zanesville third. Behind these three clubs there was another which pursued the most even course of any club in the race, in that it seldom varied a game or so from being third, fourth, or fifth, and finally finished fourth. That club was Grand Rapids. Probably no minor league club all of the year played so consistently as Grand Rapids. The players were not strong enough to beat the good batters and the good pitchers of Dayton and Fort Wayne, added to those of Zanesville, but they were too strong to lose to the second division clubs, and at the end of every week had added just about enough games to their credit to make their debit and credit account balance. The league had trouble to maintain its circuit. Grand Rapids gave up in June, and the club was transferred to Newark, O. Queerly enough, in July, the South Bend club was transferred to Grand Rapids. In August the Evansville club was transferred to South Bend. The clubs finished that way. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club Won Lost P.C. Club Won Lost P.C. Dayton ..... 86 51 .628 South Bend..... 62 72 .463 Ft. Wayne ..... 83 54 .606 Wheeling ..... 56 73 .484 Zanesville ..... 74 58 .661 Newark ..... 59 78 .431 Grand Rapids..... 73 61 .544 Terre Haute ..... 45 91 .331 CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS



Library of Congress

YEARS. 1903-Fort Wayne ..... .645 1907-Springfield ..... 637 1904-  
Fort Wayne ..... .633 1908-Evansville ..... .600 1905-Wheeling .595 1909--  
Wheeling .....624 1906-Grand Rapids .....657 1910-South Bend ..... 638

t

22S

Michigan State League

Michigan State League Most remarkable was the finish in the Michigan State League and it goes on record as being one of the best in the history of minor league Base Ball. Throughout all of the season the Manistee club, which won the championship, was not higher than third until the last game was played, when the team jumped into first place, winning over Cadillac and Muskegon by the narrow margin of one-half a game. Both of its nearest rivals were tied for second place. The championship was decided by the board of directors of the league some days after the season was over. Muskegon had protested the result of a game with Traverse City. In this particular contest the first baseman of the Traverse City club threw his glove into the air and knocked down a -thrown ball. The ball was recovered and fielded to home plate in time to retire a runner. Notice of protest was filed at once by the Muskegon club. The umpire ruled that the protest did not hold, as the playing rule in regard to stopping the ball by throwing a glove into the air was held to apply to batted balls only. The matter was referred to the National Commission for settlement, and August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, sustained the umpire in his decision. He said that the rule did apply to batted balls, and not to thrown balls. Had this particular contest been held not to be a lost game for Muskegon, that team would have won the pennant. Lewis, the manager of the Manistee club, handled its affairs admirably after he assumed charge. Manistee was in fifth place when Lewis became the head of the playing department. The team seemed to be outclassed, and on its way to last place in the race. Lewis soon had recruited players who proved their worth by turn-

## Library of Congress

ing the tide in the other direction. The games of the players were consistent, and before long their confidence in their ability began to assert itself, so that they worked their way to third place. While this upward march was going on the "fans" in Manistee became so enthusiastic that the daily attendance almost reached a record for average crowds in a "Class D" circuit. On the closing day of the race there were 5,000 spectators to witness the contest, some of whom had driven for miles to see the game. For much of the season the Cadillac club, which had won the championship in 1910, was in front in the race, and most of the enthusiasts in the circuit believed that Cadillac was about to repeat its success of the previous year. The Cadillac had to win only one of the last five games which were played to hold the championship, but the team lost all. It was defeated twice by Muskegon and three times by Manistee. It is no wonder that enthusiasts of Manistee were beside themselves with joy with such a race going on. Hale, an infielder of promise, deserted Cadillac in mid-season. Had he remained with the club it, is believed that it would have won the championship. He was ambitious to play with a club of more importance, and his unwillingness to remain with Cadillac cost the team severely. Muskegon suffered much from injuries to players, and in view of the close finish in the organization, the Muskegon "fans" are of the opinion that it cost them heavily to lose so many of their men when they were doing good work on the field. There was some trouble in Traverse City which turned the "fans" of that place against the team. The patrons of the sport were dissatisfied with the management. At the finish of the season the Manistee club, winners, of the championship, challenged the champions of the Southern Michigan Association to a series of games, but the contests were declined.

22T

### **Southern Michigan Association**

KALAMAZOO TEAM-CHAMPION3 SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION, sent it in the other direction. This reverse was checked, and again the players started on their

## Library of Congress

way toward the top of the column. They were as high as third place in June, but that appeared to exhaust their efforts, for they fell back again. Once more they started after Kalamazoo, and by the middle of July had reached second place, and began to threaten the supremacy of the leaders. At the top of their game they fell down again, and dropped back to third place. They remained there for two weeks, and fought their way back to second place, where they finished the season, always a little dangerous, but never quite strong enough to over- come the champions. ^

229

1,

f

### Texas League

i .1 l i i 1 l i .-i J l

, - U-- vu ooh s, P h o ueyetu. DALLAS TEAM-TEXAS LEAGUE. Voorhees, Photo

11

### Southwest Texas League

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 237 Southwest Texas League In the southwestern league of Texas, or to be more accurate, the league made up of cities in the southwestern section of Texas, the doubtful experiment of a double season was tried, and It was not all of the success which it might have been. It is question- able if the experiment ever will be made again. The first half of the season, which found the clubs doing well with fair patronage, was won by Bay City. The second half of the season was started on June 21, but the attendance began to fall, and by the time that the second half was

## Library of Congress

over, the financial prospects were not alluring, and the Bay City club, which had won the championship of the first half, declined to play the second half. For that reason the championship of the circuit was awarded to Beeville, winner of the second half because of Bay City's default. The Corpus Christi franchise was forfeited July 17, but the club was carried by the league until the forfeiture of the Victoria franchise, August 10. The circuit was cut down to four clubs, and finished the season in that manner. Beeville won the championship on the last day of the season by beating Laredo. On the same date Brownsville was twice defeated by Bay City. In the first half of the season Beeville led for part of the time, but fell off in June, and was beaten to the finish of the first half of the season by their Bay City rivals. In the second half Beeville made a poor start, but once under way, the team began to play like Trojans, and pushed their way quickly to the top, where they encountered Bay City. They put the latter back in the race, but Bay City rallied and ousted Beeville from the lead. Then the Beeville players made their final spurt of the season, which landed them at the top for the second half. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT END OF FIRST HALF, JUNE 20.

|       |      |        |      |      |      |         |    |     |          |       |    |    |   |   |   |   |    |      |             |       |   |   |   |    |   |    |      |          |       |   |   |    |   |   |   |    |      |          |       |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |    |      |                |       |   |   |   |    |   |    |      |        |       |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |      |      |       |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|---------|----|-----|----------|-------|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|------|-------------|-------|---|---|---|----|---|----|------|----------|-------|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|------|----------|-------|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|------|----------------|-------|---|---|---|----|---|----|------|--------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|------|------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Club. | B.C. | Brown. | Vic. | Bee. | C.C. | Laredo. | W. | PC. | Bay City | ..... | .. | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 35 | .603 | Brownsville | ..... | 2 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 32 | .542 | Victoria | ..... | 4 | 6 | .. | 4 | 7 | 8 | 29 | .475 | Beeville | ..... | 6 | 5 | 5 | .. | ' | 6 | 6 | 27 | .474 | Corpus Christi | ..... | 4 | 5 | 6 | .. | 9 | 29 | .468 | Laredo | ..... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 5 | .. | 26 | .440 | Lost | ..... | 23 | 27 | 32 | 30 | 33 | 33 |
|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|---------|----|-----|----------|-------|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|------|-------------|-------|---|---|---|----|---|----|------|----------|-------|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|------|----------|-------|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|------|----------------|-------|---|---|---|----|---|----|------|--------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|------|------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|

STANDING OF CLUBS AT END OF SECOND HALF, AUGUST 20.

|       |           |        |      |         |      |      |    |     |          |       |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |      |             |       |   |    |   |   |   |   |    |      |   |          |       |   |    |    |   |   |   |    |      |        |       |   |   |   |    |   |    |      |           |       |   |   |   |   |   |    |      |                |       |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |      |      |       |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|-----------|--------|------|---------|------|------|----|-----|----------|-------|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|------|-------------|-------|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|------|---|----------|-------|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|------|--------|-------|---|---|---|----|---|----|------|-----------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|----------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|------|------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Club. | Beeville. | Brown. | B.C. | Laredo. | Vic. | C.C. | W. | PC. | Beeville | ..... | .. | 2 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 36 | .600 | Brownsville | ..... | 7 | .. | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 32 | .566 | 1 | Bay City | ..... | 3 | 10 | .. | 9 | 3 | 7 | 32 | .533 | Laredo | ..... | 3 | 8 | 4 | .. | 9 | 29 | .492 | Victoria* | ..... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 25 | .481 | Corpus Christi | ..... | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | .. | 17 | .311 | Lost | ..... | 23 | 27 | 82 | 30 | 33 | S3 |
|-------|-----------|--------|------|---------|------|------|----|-----|----------|-------|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|------|-------------|-------|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|------|---|----------|-------|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|------|--------|-------|---|---|---|----|---|----|------|-----------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|----------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|------|------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|

\* Victoria franchise forfeited August 10.  
t Corpus Christi franchise forfeited July 17 and club divided August 1X, belpo carried by League in meantime. Champions: 1910-Brownsville, .700 I . X~~~~~

LAREDO TEAM-SOUTHWEST TEXAS LEAGUE.

### **Cotton States League**

%) i l l 11

1, Sorrells, Mgr.; 2, Needles; 3, Peters; 4, Carlson; 5, Poehler; 6, Swan; 7, Chasant; 8, Stovall; 9, Robertson; 10, Smith; 11, Wright; 12, Biersdorfzr. Taylor, Photo. JACKSON TEAM---COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

l l a A a l l l l a

### **Minnesota-Wisconsin League**

### **Wisconsin-Illinois League**

brief period, and the Aurora club in the second week of the race managed to hold the top of the column long enough to be able to boast that it had been first for at least part of the time. It took two weeks for Rockford to get out of last place, but once away from the rear guard, the Rockford club never dropped back to where it had been, and singularly enough, the club never made a retrograde movement throughout the season. It did not move forward every day, but when it failed to advance it held its own, and when it moved into first place the latter part of June, there was not another club in the league which was strong enough to defeat it and compel it to take a step backward.

CATCHERS. Reisinger, Rockford, 100 630 80 6 .9921 Smith, Madison, 82 491 84 7 .988 Erickson, Gr. Bay, 105 598 102 8 .9891 Heckinger, Racine, 86 522 113 12 .981 PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. W. L. PC. Name and Club. W. L. PC. Slapnicka, Rockford, 26 7 .788 Kench, Rockford, 24 9 .727 Noel, Oshkosh, 28 10 .737 Wells, Gr.

## Library of Congress

Bay, 22 12 .647 Western League.-Hagerman of Denver shut out Wichita with one hit on May 4. Wisconsin-Illinois League.-Leoi Madden of Aurora pitched a no-hit-no-run game against Green Bay, August 9. Southern Michigan Association.--Saginaw and L.drian, at Saginaw, May 3, opened the season with a seventeen-inning tie, 4-4. Tri-State League.-Lancaster defeated Trenton, at Trenton, June 19, 1--0; in thirteen innings. Chabek pitched for the winner against Dugan. Southwest Texas League.-On May 21 S. Peebles of Brownsville shut out Laredo in both games of a double-hesder, the second game going only seven innings. Southern League.-Pitcher Allen of Mobile allowed Atlanta only one hit in the Atlanta-Mobile game of May 16, at the latter city, thirty men- only facing him. Mobile won.

### Central Kansas League

247

i

American Association.-In the Milwaukee-St. Paul game of July 1, O'Toole of St. Paul struck out seventeen men, a new American AMso- ciation record to date. St. Paul won, 6-4. Eastern League.-Buffalo's victory over Rochester, 10-3, on July 11, in the second game of a double-header, was the first that the team had won over Rochester on the latter's grounds in two seasons, Rochester having previously had a string of twenty-three consecutive wins from the Bisons, counting the last six games of, 1909. Pacific Coast League.-Koestner has been doing some great work for Portland. On the next time out after his 24-inning battle he pitched twelve innings against Oakland, and made the record of serving but 95 balls in the dozen rounds. In the first' nine innings he pitched 71, which beats Delhi's record of 75 and Mathewson's record of 72. Walter Johnson of Washington holds the world's record of pitching but 69 in nine full innings. In the same game that Koestner was mowing down the Oaks, Pernoll was also doing some pitching against the

Beavers. He was taken out in the eleventh inning, and up to the time he left the game had served but 83 balls to the opposing batters.

Nebraska State League

261

Union Association

U.1IA'T I'ALLS T'EAMI-CHAMPIONS UNION ASSOCIATION- ably be in better condition to go ahead in 1912 than it was to operate in 1911. Ultimately there is little doubt that the circuit of the Union Association will become one of the most stable and most prosperous in the West, but in the experimental stage the promoters are finding some of the same obstacles which have confronted all minor league projects in their earlier development. Great Falls won the pennant in its first year, and that result was such a surprise to the "fans" that they hold it a record of which to be prouder than if they had been fighting for the last ten seasons to establish a pennant claim. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in

-V

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 256 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all , newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Clubs. GF. SLC. But. Boi. Hel. Miss. Won. PC. Great Falls ..... 14 15 17 22 22 90 .662 Salt Lake City ..... 15 .. 18 18 14 20 85 .694 Butte ..... 9 12 .. 16 15 25 77 .562 Boise ..... 11 11 11 .. 14 17 64 .451 Helena ..... 4 14 12 16 .. .14 60 .436 Missoula ..... 7 7 4 11 13 .. 42 .300 Lost ..... 46 58 60 78 78 98 418 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B.3B.HR.\*RB.SH.SB.PC. Huelsman, Great

## Library of Congress

Falls... . 135 516 117 212 48 15 17 125 16 25 .411 Murphy, Great Falls ..... 136  
601 146 220 42 20 9 63 13 20 .366 Bauer, Boise ..... 65 261 69 92 19 3 3 31  
3 22 .362 Walsh, S.L.C.-Miss.-G. Falls..... 72 300 51 104 19 5 2 30 15 8 .347 Flanagan,  
Boise ..... 142 564 118 193 44 18 5 103 19 42 .342 Oriet, Missoula .....  
54 203 36 66 19 3 4 36 7 10 .325 Stevens, Boise-Helena ..... 84 318 70 103 22 3 4 40  
9 33 .324 Devereaux, Salt Lake City. .... 140 490 82 157 49 4 .. 66 17 9 .320 Marshall,  
Butte ..... 123 469 79 150 37 17 12 81 9 6 .320 Blankenship, Salt Lake City... 101  
405 82 126 27 1 2 54 18 28 .311 Hannah, Butte ..... 133 469 77 144 30 7 3 62  
17 15 .307 Orr, Salt Lake City...I ..... 143 590 96 178 52 9 6 79 7 16 .302 \*B. B.-Runs  
batted in. INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC.  
Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC: Kellackey,'Boise, 137 1185 91 37 .972 Zwicker, Hel.-  
Butte 93 888 46 28 .971 3Elsey, MiSs.-Butte, 104 892 67 28 .972 Foster, G. Falls, 136  
1260 66 42 .969 SECOND BASEMEN. Flick, Boise, 129 379 325 46 .9391Clothier, G.  
Falls, 129 344 333 52 .929 Pendleton, S.L.C., 130 316 365 50 .932 Daschbach, Missoula,  
77 302 216 44 .922 THIRD BASEMEN. Toner, G. Falls, 127 135 226 22 .9431Devereaux,  
S.L.C. 120 94 197 28 .912 Kibble, Helena, 139 201 289 44 .918IChangnon, Missouia, 80  
115 162 36 .885 SHORTSTOPS. Prout, G. Falls, 74 121 195 31 .9111 Orr, S.L.C., 143  
318 421 93 .888 Levy, Helena-Boise 58 115 166 29 .9061Wood, Helena, 114 271 303  
81 .876 OUTFIELDERS. Druhot, Butte, 57 74 5 8 .9801Griffin, G. Falls, 73 116 14 4 .970  
Huelsman, G. Falls, 135 187 14 7 .977iMurray, Helena, 140 322 34 13 .966 PITCHERS.  
Humbnel, S.L.C., 42 7 53 1 984|Maloney, Boise, 42 19 100 6 .960 McCafferty, Miss.,  
41 23 122 4 .973 Cornelius, G.F.-Boise 30 4 60 3 .9556 CATCHERS. Name and Club.  
G.PO. A.E.PB.PC. Name and Club. G.PO. A.E.PB.PC. Shannon, G. Falls, 88 550 119  
13 10 .981 Baker, Helena. 71 392 78 15 22 .969 Perkins, S.L.C., 98 616 98 21 21 .971  
Hannah. Butte, 129 886 151 34 24 968 PITCHERS' RECORDS. -- Opponents--s Vic. Bat  
Name and Club. G. IP. W. L. PC. AB. R. H. PC. Dressen, Salt Lake City ..... 25 141 2-3  
13 3 .813 531 54 141 .266 Hildebrand, Great Falls ..... 47 357 2-3 30 11 .732 1296 138  
287 .221 Bittrolff, Great Falls ..... 41 311 25 12 .676 1159 139 285 .246 Hummel, Salt  
Lake City ... 42 239 18 9 .667 957 146 248 .259



## Illinois-Missouri League

--

i

## Blue Grass League

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 259 cb iBlue Grass League The clubs in the Blue Grass League worked on the double sea- son system. The first season lasted until July 6, and after that .... a new series was started. Winchester won the first half of the season. Perhaps no club in the minor leagues enjoyed quite such a complete up- and-down as Winchester. Beginning the first half of the year in fifth place which was next to the bottom, the club climbed steadily up until it was in the lead. It finished champions of the first half of the season. The second half of the race was begun with Winchester in the lead, and the club proceeded to drop to the bottom with the same uniformity as it had marched to the top in the first half of the year. Paris, which had been a contender in the first half, was the winner of the second half. When the Paris and Winchester teams played off for the championship at the end of the season, Win- chester lost. The club by that time was so thoroughly out of it, by reason of the reverses which it had met in the second half of the season, that the play-off game did not attract much attention. This is likely to occur whenever leagues decided to adopt the double season. It is true that the argument is advanced that a season split in half will be of more interest to the "fans," but if the club which has won the first half of the race is in bad condition when the time comes for the play-off game, there is likely to be more disappointment felt on the part of the "fans" than if the season progresses without interruption, and a team loses simply because it cannot keep its strength until the end of the year. Some excellent sport was seen in the Blue Grass League in spite of the reverses which were experienced by some of the clubs, and the players did so well that some of them were captured for the larger league

## Library of Congress

circuits in 1912. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. FIRST HALF. SECOND HALF. Won. Lost. P.C. Won. Lost. P.C. Winchester ..... 37 22 .627 Paris ..... 36 21 .632 Paris ..... 35. 23 .603 Lexington ..... 35 24 .593 Lexington ..... 30 26 .536 Maysville ..... 30 29 .508 Maysville ..... 25 34 .424 Frankfort .25 31 .446 Richmond ..... 24 35 .407 Richmond..... 23 29 .442 Frankfort ..... 23 34. .404 Winchester. 22 37 .373 The play-off series was won by Paris defeating Winchester. CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1908-Frankfort. .. .67111909-Winchester.. .630 11910-Paris ..... .680 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Bat. Id Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. PO. A. E. SB.SH.SF.2B. 3B.HR.PC. PC. Mayer, Paris .....114 454 72 160 630 171 26 16 9 4 24 7 4 .352 .969 Badger, Lexington 88 315 48' 108 614 94 28 16 10 4 20 6 2 .339 .962 Eddington, Lex.... 72 258 36 86 110 31 9 11 6 2 16 6 5 .33 .340 Brown, Win .....102 389 57 128 110 74 13 12 .6 2 19 8 6 .329 .934 Yancey, Lex .....101 374 72 121 207 55 22 47 9 3 23 9 6 .324 .923 Whitaker, Rich....110 431 62 139 311 47 19 8 7 3 36 7 10 .323 .960 Nicholson, Frank..117 473 78 148 204 27 5 35 7 .. 19 4 1 .313 .979 ( oosetree, Win ....119 437 49 137 187 256 42 21 15 6 26 8 3 .313 .913 Goodman, Paris...117 412 60 128 212 13 13 12 19 6 16 5 4 .311 .945 Meyers, Frankfort. 74 264 38 881 722 54 26 16 6 1 18 3 6 .307 .968

....LJLL ,I i, I~ 1 I 1-JU 'I Z'.

u~rr~ nl u 'JiL IA~iAM--XMI NJ&- LEAUUE.

### Missouri-Iowa-Nebraska-Kansas League

:20

t'

Northwestern League

i.l i f i

enough to upset anything in the circuit, and frequently succeeded in doing so. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

|                                                                 |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               |      |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Won.                                                            | Lost. | P.C. | Won.           | Lost. | P.C. | Vancouver..... | 103                                     | 61                                 | .628                | Portland ..... | 84            |      |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| 77                                                              | .521  |      | Spokane .....  | 96    | 71   | .574           | Tacoma .....                            | 81                                 | 84                  | .490           | Seattle ..... | 90   |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| 77                                                              | .538  |      | Victoria ..... | 41    | 125  | .247           | CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. |                                    |                     |                |               |      |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| 1901-Portland* .....                                            |       |      |                |       |      |                | 675                                     | 1906-Tacoma .....                  |                     |                |               | .600 |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| 1902-Butte* .....                                               |       |      |                |       |      |                | ~.....                                  | .608                               | 1907-Aberdeen ..... |                |               | .62  |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| 1908-Vancouver .....                                            |       |      |                |       |      |                | 6.578                                   | 1904-Boise .....                   |                     |                | .625          |      |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| 1909-Seattle .....                                              |       |      |                |       |      |                | 6                                       | 1905-Everett .....                 |                     |                | .618          |      |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| 1910-Spokane .....                                              |       |      |                |       |      |                | 659                                     | * League called Pacific-Northwest. |                     |                |               |      |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B.3B.HR.SH.SB. |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               |      |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |      |
| PC. Bues, Seattle . ....                                        |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 162  | 622 | 106 | 219 | 31 | 4  | 27 | 4  | 22 | .352 |
| Melchoir, Spokane .....                                         |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 54   | 201 | 35  | 68  | 16 | 5  | 2  | 12 | 11 | .338 |
| Householder, Victoria-Seattle .....                             |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 145  | 538 | 74  | 168 | 22 | 7  | 10 | 8  | 16 | .320 |
| Nordyke, Spokane .....                                          |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 167  | 582 | 107 | 185 | 31 | 10 | 8  | 39 | 34 | .318 |
| Moore, Portland .....                                           |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 56   | 160 | 30  | 50  | 9  | 2  | 3  | 8  | 7  | .313 |
| Netzel, Spokane .....                                           |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 148  | 587 | 111 | 183 | 25 | 10 | 4  | 13 | 47 | .312 |
| Swain, Vancouver .....                                          |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 115  | 392 | 73  | 121 | 34 | 6  | 8  | 6  | 12 | .309 |
| - Mundorff, Portland .....                                      |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 159  | 612 | 108 | 184 | 36 | 6  | 10 | 15 | 38 | .301 |
| Weed, Seattle .....                                             |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 161  | 570 | 79  | 171 | 32 | .. | 12 | 8  | 13 | .300 |
| Bennett, Vancouver .....                                        |       |      |                |       |      |                |                                         |                                    |                     |                |               | 165  | 601 | 119 | 180 | 23 | 4  | 8  | 18 | 64 | .300 |

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Nordyke, Spokane, 166 1631 116 14 .992 Ort, Seattle. 113 1006 54 14 .987 Brashear, Van., 125 1066 103 16 .987 Williams, Portland 160 1390 100 22 .986 SECOND BASEMEN. Rockenfield, Tacoma, 92 212 309 21 .961 Raymer,

## Library of Congress

Victoria, 66 116 176 15 '951 Casey, Port.-Tac., 143 304 367 27 .961 Bennett, Vancouver  
165 403 484 55 .948 Rokeed aco-ia, .1THIRD BASEMEN. Mundorff, Portland, 131  
163 211 40 .903 Goodman, Victoria, 152 196 310 38 .930 James, Vancouver, 147  
177 265 33 .931 Coleman, Tacoma, 141 156 228 33 .921 SHORTSTOPS. Raymond,  
Seattle, 167 386 507 56 .941|Scharnweber, Van., 161 344 458 62 .928 Coltrin, Portland,  
105 217 326 46 .939|Cooney, Spokane, 169 362 537 75 .923 OUTFIELDERS. Davis,  
Victoria, 66 124 7 1 .992|Speas, Portland, 115 239 20 6 .978 Harrison, Vancouver, 54  
92 6 2 .980 Swain, Vancouver, 108 183 14 6 .975 CATCHERS. Name and Club. G.  
PO. A.E.PB.PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A.E.PB.PC. Lewis, Vancouver 121 630 152 9  
17 .989 Ostdiek, Spokane, 51 269 89 2 5 .984 D. Shea, Seattle, 127 846 195 15 19 .985  
Moore, Portland, 53 290 60 12 8 .978 PITCHERS' RECORDS. Name and Club. W. L.  
5H. 4H. 3H. 2H. 1H. OH. PC. Engle, Vancouver .....22 6 3 1 3 .. 2 .. .786 Wiggs,  
Seattle ..... 19 7 1 1 .. .. .731 Willis, Spokane ..... 23 11 .. 3 2 .. .. .694  
Fullerton, Seattle ..... 18 11 5 2 .. .. .621

## Mountain States League

Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO.A. E. PC. 'I Knoessel, Hunt., 92  
849 39 9 .990 Mollencamp, Mid.-P. 81 886 41 14 .985 Ji Zurlage, Ash.-Catt., 1111187 58  
15 .988 Womack, Mont., 98 981 42 17 .984 : !

HUNTINGTON TEAM-MOUNTAIN STATES LEAGUE.

I ii i f- I I I ij

## Washington State League

A, LA. U. DeLLIgr, aepL.; Z, Berger; 6, Uallanan; 4, W. 1L. Patton, Mgr.; 5, Roche; 6,  
Krouse; 7, Brown; 8, Guynn; 9, Robinson, Mascot; 10, Gleason; 11, Miller; 12, Jewell.  
CENTRALIA TEAM-CHAMPIONS WASHINGTON STATE LEAGUE. The standing of

## Library of Congress

the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (25 games and over) in 1911 are given here- with. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Games.Won. Lost. PC. Club. Games.Won. Lost. PC. Centralia .....56 38 17 .691 Raymond ..... 55 25 29 .462 Chehalis ..... 56 36 20 .643 South Bend ..., 55 11 44 .200

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 273 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B.3B.HR.SH.SB.PC. ( Reed, South Bend ..... 49 183 36 61 7 .. 2 .. 10 .333 , Moore, Chehalis ..... 50 197 42 '64 28 3 3 5,22 .324 Guynn, Centrlia .....5...7 225 42 72 36 2 4 2 i1 .320 Murray, Chehalis ..... 51 214 47 66 28 8 4 10 9 308 Taylor, Chehalis ..... 56 219 42 67 26 4 1 6 24 .30b INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. FIRST BASEMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC. Name and Club. G. PO. A. ., PC. Boettiger,'Oeptralia, 35 318 21,10 .971 Hill, Raymond, 55 465 15' 23 .954 Reed, So. Bend, 49 452 24 20 .959 Sparks., Chehalis, 39 353 22 23 .942 -. 'SECOND BASEMEN. ' Taylor, Chehalis, 56 i56 79 17 .932 Brown, Centralia, 57 135 135 30 .900 Tripplett, So. Bend, 54 114 155 27 .9091Vivian, Raymond, 56 107 112 35 .862 THIRD BASEMEN. Newell, Rayi-Cen., 45 34 68 18 .850|Berry, Chehalis, 57 76 '92 32 .840 Burnett, Raymond, 43 105 96 37 .8441Wetzel, S.B.-Che., 53 83 108 29 .868 SHORTSTOPS. Hollis, Centralia, 51 89 130 24 .901jBeach, So. Bend, 27 39 61 27 .787 Moore, Chehalis, 50 74 146 36 .8591 OUTFIELDERS Murray, Chehalis, 51 79 8 3 .9661A. Baker, So. Bend. 49 72 27 8 .925 Miller, Che.-Cen., 58. 85 6 4 .9571A. Anderson,SB.-Cen. 51 96 2110 .921 PITCHERS. Callahan, Cen.-Che., 31 11 53 5 .9301Baker, Raymond, 30 14 53 14 .876 Krause, Centralia, 30 21 45 9 .8801Coleman, Che.-Ray., 29 18 32 9 .84T CATCHERS. Name and Club. G.PO.A.E.PB.PC. Name and Club. G.PO.A.E.PB.P(.. Wilkins. Che.-S.B.. 40 241 43 11 6 .963 McBride, Chehalis. 30 211 25 10 .. .959' Roche, Centralia, 38 313 34 13 10 .963 Wineholt,Che.-Ray. 56 426 90 25 13 .95;. PITCHERS' RECORDS. : , Opponents ' \* W...- Name and Club. G. W.L. PC. AB. R. H. 2B.3B.HR.PC.HB.BB.SO.P\_ Callahan, Cen.-Che... 19 13 4 .765 569 62 103

## Library of Congress

17 3 3 .181 6 44 131 3; Coleman, Che.-Ray.. 19 9, 6 .610 575 77 97 17 10 4 .169 5 '7 ..  
92. T- R.' Baker, Raymond 25 13 9 .590 924 121 164 25 10 5 .177 13 55 99 It Krause,  
Centralia ... 18 8 6 .571 591 93 123 29 :7 2 .208 15- 42 103 3. Central Association.-  
Muscatine defeated Monmouth, 10-7, in twelve innings, July 26. ' . ' Central .League.-It  
took but 50. minutes for. a :nine-inning game at Grand Rapids June 1, the home team  
winning, 5-3, ten hits being made by thie winner and eight by the loser. . :- - ' i American  
Association.-In the Toledo-Indianapolis- game. at theY'dlatter city, on May 14, neither side  
scored up to the twelfth inning, when a bunch of hits netted two runs. Flick, for Toledo,  
made a home run -in the same inning, the ball bounding into the bleachers, but that was  
the best that Toledo could do. Dowd and Baskette pitched respectively for the home team  
and the visitors, two hits only being made off \*Dowd.

### Kentucky-Indiana-Tennessee League

l l l t , l l : i

l

### Western Canada League

e K

.LO, MacKin, luvgr. EDMONTON TEAM-WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

### Canadian League

PI

r

## Pacific Coast League

Pacific Coast League For range of territory the Pacific Coast League embraces in an "up and down" circuit almost as much area as some of the larger circuits in the eastern part-of the United States. The topmost club is at Portland, Ore., and the bottom club at Los Angeles, Cal.. and that is exactly the manner in which they finished in the race of 1911. Portland won the championship of the organization and Los Angeles the "booby" prize. It was the second year in succession that Portland had captured the honor, but not a pleasant sensation for Los Angeles to be last, as in other seasons the team in southern California had proved to be fast enough to win the title. Only once in the Base Ball year did Portland show any indication of lagging in the race for the pennant. In the third week in April the players dropped back to fifth place. From there they began to climb and so rapidly was their flight that they were in the lead in the last week in April and held it steadily until the last week in June. San Francisco crowded Portland back to second place then, but the spurt on the part of the San Francisco players meant but little, as they were ousted in the first week in July, and all of that month Portland remained at the head of the organization. One week in August was spent by the Portland players at the top of the league and then they fell back to second place, with Vernon leading. Like San Francisco, the Vernon team found that it did not possess staying power and relinquished the lead to Portland. No further change took place in August, but in the first week in September Portland was again displaced by Vernon, and this time the Oregon team did not regain its position in the race until toward the end of the month. Vernon fought hard, but before September was over had been crowded back to second place. Portland was once more in the lead and remained there until the season was completed, while Vernon finished second. The Vernon players made a game campaign, for at one time they were at the bottom of the race but advanced from that lowly position to the lead. For consistent playing there was nothing in the circuit which had much advantage over Oakland.. For more than half of the season the team was in third place and refused to get out of it. No matter how the organizations played in the circuit, Oakland hung to its third place with might and main

## Library of Congress

and for nearly three months never varied a place. San Francisco began a great deal better than it finished. In the early part of the fight the San Francisco players had just enough variety in their work to make some of the enthusiasts believe that they would be a pennant factor, but toward the close of the season they dropped back to fourth place and once there seemed to find it impossible to get anything better. Sacramento and Los Angeles were the laggards for most of the season. After the Los Angeles club had dropped as far as last place the team found it out of the question to get higher. From the last week in April until the campaign was over in October Los Angeles played ball but never elevated itself above its low estate. As usual the league developed some good players. Of these not a few were sought by the scouts of the eastern clubs. Several of the players who took part in games on the circuit had been sent to the Pacific Coast League by the major organizations for further development.

. .

\*

### Central Association

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 289 Central Association The Central Association, better favored than some of its larger rivals, had a most enjoyable and very exciting race. It was a bitter contest between Ottumwa and Burlington until the last day of the playing year. By beating the Keokuk nine times at the very finish of the season Ottumwa finally won the pennant. It was a remarkable fact that Galesburg, like other clubs in the minor circuits in the West, should be able to hold its position in third place without much variation from the time that the Base Ball year began, until it was completed. The team did play well enough to climb into first place in May and June, but the combined efforts of Ottumwa and Burlington were too much for them. Ottumwa was never lower than third, That was a good average to hold from the start



## Library of Congress

of the season to the finish. More than that the enthusiasts of Ottumwa were delighted at the success of the team. It is not the first time that Ottumwa has won a championship in the circuit, championship honors resting there in 1904 and 1905. Burlington, the team which gave Ottumwa a hard fight for the championship, began in third place and then took a tumble. There was good fighting blood in the team, and it made its way from fifth place to third, and from that time, about the second week of June, was either third, second or first until the race ended. Hannibal, Monmouth and Kewanee never had a chance, and Muscatine, a new club in the circuit, slipped downhill most of the season after the first week of the pennant race began. The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding (50 games and over, pitchers 25 games) in 1911 are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Ott. Bur. Gal. Kuk.Kew. Mon. Mus. Han. W. L. PC. Ottumwa . . . . . 10 11 13 13 13 13 14 87 41 .680 Burlington . . . . . 8 10 12 13 10 16 12 81 44 .648 Galesburg . 7 8 10 10 8 11 12 66 63 .512 Keokuk . . . . . 5 6 10 .. 11 8 11 13 64 64 .500 Kewanee . . . . . 5 5 8 6 11 13 11 59 67 .468 Monmouth . . . . . 6 7 12 10 7 8 9 59 69 .461 Muscatine . . . . . 4 4 7 8 5 10 10 48 80 .375 Hannibal . . . . . 6 4 5 5 8 9 8 .. 45 81 .357 CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1904--Ottumwa . . . . . .657 1908-Waterloo . . . . .704 1905-Ottumwa . . . . .613 1909-Burlington. . . . . .620 1906-Burlington. . . . . .681 1910-Quincy. . . . . .638 1907-Waterloo . . . . .637 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B.3B.HR.TB.SH.SB.SO.BB.OFS.PC. Hart, Mus.-Mon. ... 96 323 44 118 14 3 1 141 9 13 35 29 3 .365 Andrews, Kewanee ... 99 342 25 119 25 3 3 159 10 5 34 24 6 .348 Eberts, Galesburg ... 80 280 38 96 20 3 2 128 3 39 23 36 4 .343 Patterson, Bur.-Kew. 50 198 34 68 10 7 .. 92 1 13 21 8 .. .343 Kensel, Ottumwa .... 128 505 100 163 24 9 1 208 25 16 27 54 2 .323 Painter, Mus.-Kuk... 113 409 56 132 26 7 5 187 12 11 39 26 .. .323 Watson, Burlington .. 128 473 108 152 33 6 13 236 17 54 29 44 2 .921 Evans, Galesburg .... 118 393 56 124 14 3 1 147 23 42 23 45 3 .S16 Berghammer, Kew... 97 356 53 111 31 8 5 173 21 36 26 18 .. .312 Nickell, Hannibal ... 125 489 55

## Library of Congress

151 40, 2 2 201 3 19 56 29 2 .309 Johnson. Ottumwa ... 130 514 77 157 34 7 11 238  
14 48 52 28 5 .305 Ross, Burlington . 69 273 45 83 18 4 4 121 4 19 35 20 3 .304 Fox,  
Galesburg ..... 114 435 82 132 28 6 5 187 10 42 67 47 4 .303 Wall, Ottumwa .... 88 319  
65 96 11 5 6 135 5 41 58 25 .. .301

-

I

## Southeastern League

i'

HUNTSVILLE TEAMI-SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.

0 \*1 4- 0o a "4 CS lc o col 1

OJdljIIIN 'I AU OVCAMN .U. Bronze Trophy presented by Mr. A. G. Spalding in 1908 to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, to be competed for annu- ally by the High Schools in that organization. The first winner was Commercial High School, Manhattan, 1908; Morris High School won it in 1909; Commercial High School, Brooklyn, in 1910, and Newtown High School, Queens, in 1911.

## SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

I i i l ii IIH :1' t :i ii' '1

I

I

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL' BASE BALL GUIDE. 303 pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery. Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee, and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not. If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or low the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are, unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball. If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike. At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate. After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature. The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out. A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is behind the pitcher's plate when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion

## Library of Congress

of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box. When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him. If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

804 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be announced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position. (See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Batting Rules Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player. Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place. After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding

## Library of Congress

inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat. Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners. No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball. Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball. ny) legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the field) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit. A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base. Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit. A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third - and home, is a foul hit. Any legally batted ball that falls on tout territory beyond l

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 306 first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit. A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him. A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the Infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike. Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the

## Library of Congress

home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games. If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called. If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called. A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike. A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly. All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it, but the ball hits him, it is a strike. If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the bats man is out. If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman. If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order. Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next Inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning. The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him. The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, providing the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and providing the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play. The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASS BALL GUIDB 87 stops or catches the ball with his cap, glove, or any part of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person. Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire on foul ground, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make. The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball. . On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second base, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire interferes with the catcher's throw, or a thrown ball hits the umpire, on fair ground, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman, but missed and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the bats. man or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled. If after the third strike' has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out. Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out. Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it, but picks it up, and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base, and the first baseman touches the base, or the batsman, before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out. Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base. Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure

## Library of Congress

the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a, batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it. Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball. The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands, to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out. If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair

808 8PALDING'S OFFICIAL BASB BALL GUIDU. hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out. If a runner is on first -base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield 'y (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base. A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be 'run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play. A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have



## Library of Congress

been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher. If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman. The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate. The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes -the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out. When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base If he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out. If a runner touches home plate before another runner preceding him in the batting order, the former loses his right to third base. (See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Coachind Rules The coachers must confine themselves to legitimate directions of the base runners only, and there must never be more

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. than two coachers on the field, one near first base and the other near third base. (See Rule No. 68 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Scoring of Runs One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score. A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is entitled to a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay In

## Library of Congress

handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance. (See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Ground Rules Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction. (See Rule No. 69 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Umpire's Duties When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught, and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game. The Field Umpire makes the other decisions. When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything. The umpire has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time." If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

6810 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted. A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play"; If one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one

## Library of Congress

side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner. Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him. Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason. Umpire's Authority Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so. (See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) General Definitions "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated. "Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out. "Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher. (See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Scoring Rules Each side may have its own scorer and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree upon one scorer for the match. (See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350-"How to Score," Price 10 cents.)

### **READY REFERENCE INDEX To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide**

I

a12 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

**Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs**

i . i i

F

316 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. The Ball. SECTION I. The ball must weigh not less RULE 14. than five nor more than five and one-quar- ter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules. SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, become unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alter- nate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be sup- plied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his con- trol one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire. SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his posi- tion and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall be- come the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule. The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-

## Library of Congress

five years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges. For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

ii a i5i k i k 11

I

I

r-

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 321 SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the president of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture. No Game. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record. Substitutes. SECTION I. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game. SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game. SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another

## Library of Congress

player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team. SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of \$5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game

U

2.1

V I

i t' li l il

326 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball. A Fair Hit. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that RULE 44. settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player. A Foul Hit. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that RULE 45. settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player. A Foul Tip. A foul tip is a ball batted by the bats- RULE 46. man while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught. A Bunt Hit. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not RULE 47. swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to

bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire. Balls Batted Outside the Ground. SECTION I. When a batted ball passes RULE 48. outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view. SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly

|| i

S28 - SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50. SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player. SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out. SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5. SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit. SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49. SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch. BASE RUNNING RULES. Legal Order of Bases. The Base Runner must touch each base RULE 52. in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right

## Library of Congress

to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base runner. However, no base runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner who has not been put out in that inning.

..

880 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. considered in play and the base runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make. Returning to Bases. The base runner shall return to his base RULE 55. without liability to be put out: SECTION i. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught. SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball. SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2. SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball- thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner. SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person. SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied. SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to. When Base Runners are Out. The base runner is out: RULE 56. SECTION I. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strikeball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball. SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform. SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a



fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

1

832 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base runner out with it; but if the base runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe. SEC. II. If, when the batsman becomes a base runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an in- field fly. SEC. I2. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play. SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case if the .ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it. SEC. I4. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the sus- pension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the' base runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch

## Library of Congress

the base runner with it. SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate. SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

||

|"

337

| -i 4 4

|

|

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 348 Stolen Bases. SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions: In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base. In event of a base runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question. In event of a base runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base. In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base runner shall not be credited with a stolen base. Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball. SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with

ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base runner advances. A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base runner to advance. The Summary. The Summary shall contain: RULE 86: SECTION I. The score made in, each in- ning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game. SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, by each player. SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player. SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player. SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player. SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

844 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player. SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each club and the players participating in same. SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in. SEC. IO. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number legal at bats scored against each pitcher. SEC. II. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen. SEC. I2. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls. SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher. SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given. SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher. SEC. i6. The time of the game. SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires. . . ..~~~~~|

## Index to Rules

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 345 Index to Rules TO LAY OFF  
THE FIELD. Sec. Rule. The ground ..... Diamond or  
infield ..... 2 Catcher's lines ..... Foul  
lines .....4..... . Players' lines . . Coachers' lines.....  
6 Three-foot line ..... Batsman's lines ... ..

## Library of Congress

|                                                                       |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------|------|------------------------|------|----------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|----|
| "8 Pitcher's plate .....                                              | 9..... | Slope of infield from pitcher's plate ..... | 2 9  | The bases .....        | 2 10 | M aterial of .....                     | 12   | The home base-shape and size of .....           | 1 10 | M aterial of .....                                   | 11   | Marking the lines-material of .....       | 13   |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| The ball .....                                                        | 14     | W eight and size .....                      | 1 14 | M ake to be used ..... | 1 14 | Number to be delivered to umpire ..... | 2 14 | To be replaced if rendered unfit for play ..... | 2 14 | Return of those batted or thrown out of ground ..... | 2 14 | Alternate-when to be placed in play ..... | 3 14 | Penalty for intentional discoloring ..... | 4 14 | Furnished by home club ..... | -6 14 | The bat-material and size of ..... | 15 |
| THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS. Number of players in the game .....  |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 16 Players' positions . .....                                         |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 17 The pitcher's position .....                                       |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| , 30 Must not mingle with spectators .....                            |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 18 Uniforms and shoes .. ..                                           |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 19 Size and 'weight of gloves .....                                   |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 20 Players' benches .....                                             |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 21 Umpires not to wait for notice from captains .....                 |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 2 21 THE REGULATION GAME. Time of commencing championship games ..... |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 22 Number of innings .....                                            |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 22 Termination of game .....                                          |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 1-2-3 22 Termination of game before completion of fifth inning.....   |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 27 Extra-innings game .....                                           |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 23 Drawn game .....                                                   |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 24 Called gam e .....                                                 |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 25 Forfeited game .....                                               |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 26 Failure of a club to appear .....                                  |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 1 26 Refusal of a club to continue play .....                         |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 2 26 Failure of a club to resume play .....                           |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 3 26 Resorting to dilatory tactics .....                              |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 4 26 Wilfully violating rules .. ..                                   |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 26 Disobeying order to remove player .....                            |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 6 26 Less than nine players .....                                     |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 7 26 Resumption after rain .....                                      |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 8 26 If field be not cleared in fifteen minutes .....                 |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| .. 77 When groundkeeper is under umpire's control . .....             |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 29 Second game to begin ten minutes after completion of first .....   |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 9 26 Umpire to make written report of forfeiture .....                |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |
| 10                                                                    |        |                                             |      |                        |      |                                        |      |                                                 |      |                                                      |      |                                           |      |                                           |      |                              |       |                                    |    |

## Library of Congress

26 No game . .....27 Substitutes .....1... .....  
28 May take place of player at any time ..... 2 28 Base runner-consent of opposing  
captain necessary ... 8 28

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 34T See. Rule. If, while attempting  
third strike, ball touch his person .... 7 51 If, before two are out, he hits infield  
fly ..... 8 51. If third strike is called in accordance with Sec. 4 or 6 of Rule  
49 ..... 9 51 If he step from one box to other .....10  
THE BASE-RUNNING RULES. Legal order of bases ..... Not to  
score before runner preceding..... 5 Batsman becomes base runner: After  
he makes fair hit ..... 1 53 After four balls are called ..... 2 63  
After three strikes are called ..... 3 ..... If he be hit by pitched ball .....  
4 53 If catcher interfere with him ..... 5 If fair hit strike umpire or base  
runner..... 53 Entitled to bases (without liability to be put out): If umpire call  
four balls ..... 1 If umpire award batsman first base for being hit by  
pitched ball . .....1 .5 If umpire award batsman first base for interference  
of catcher ..... 1 If ball hit person or clothing of umpire on  
fair ground 1 54 If umpire award next batsman first base ..... 2 54. If umpire call a  
"balk"..... 3 54 If pitched ball pass catcher and hit fence or building  
within ninety feet. 4 54 If prevented from advancing by fielder's obstruction.. 6 If fielder  
stop or catch ball illegally the runner or runners are entitled to three bases .....  
6 54 Returning to bases (without liability to be put out): If umpire declare any foul  
not legally caught. 1 55 If umpire declare illegally batted ball ..... 2 55 If umpire  
declare dead ball .3 55 If umpire interfere with catcher or throw..... 4 556 If pitched  
ball struck at touches batsman. 5 55 If umpire is struck by fair hit ball... ..... 6 55 If  
umpire calls batsman or runner out for interference 7 55 When not required to touch  
intervening bases ..... 8 55 Base runners are out: Attempt to hinder catcher after  
three strikes. 1 5.. Fielder hold fair hit ..... 2 5 Third strike held by  
fielder ..... 3 5. Touched with ball after three strikes..... 4 56

## Library of Congress

Fielder touches first base ahead of runner..... 5 56 Running out of three-foot lines. 6 56- Running out of line after having reached first ..... 7 56- Failure to avoid fielder in act of fielding ball..... 8 5 Touched by fielder having ball in possession. 9 56- Ball held on base before runner can return..... 10 5 Forced to vacate base by succeeding runner .....11 56 Hit by fair ball before touching fielder ..... 12 56. Failure to touch bases in regular or reverse order ..... 13 56 Failure to return to base held when "time" was called 14 568. If batsman interfere with play at home plate ..... 15 5 Passing preceding base runner ..... 16 56- Overrunning first base ..... 17 56 Coacher drawing throw to plate ..... 18 5 Members of team at bat confusing fielding side ..... 19 56 Umpire to declare out without appeal for decision ..... 57 Coaching Dules .....58 Scoring of runs ..... . . Definition of a "force-out"..... , .....

5 | |

### The Dead of 1911

6,.

|

\*

C c c 8 . l s

L

CAUTION BASEOFLL jBOYS Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken -of you base ball boys, by the soLcalled "Just as Good" dealer, who tries

## Library of Congress

to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitts, etc., will not stand the -wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding Goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the lead- ing clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spald- ing list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imi- tations on the unsuspecting boy. Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as ,Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well. calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer. is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods- are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spald- ing Quality, backed by' the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers. Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured. In purchasing a genuine Spalding

## Library of Congress

Athletic article, you are protected lby the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows: We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the' Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment. We Agree to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship when subjected to fair treatment: PROVIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipulated on special guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a letter from the user, piving his name and address, and explaining the claim. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "pretty" Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substi- tute-dealer who completes the fraud by offering the - i 9 "Just as Good" ar- - ticle when Spalding Goods are asked for.

01 r

.

AV

i

.

. m P J .I

i

I



## Library of Congress

.

4 No. 3-0

I

!

it

- - IW ~w IOMMY -W - 8784 JWMW SO ~ WrlftUI mlns. For CcrAWM prim =\*Ip C61aw  
rosh~11~\_ -

r-.t \_ ram

i,

mrr n ejtlal wwoylory # 712. aimintiocha cgeuxthour noumar1C10(nparc~ ao oao ~oau

Injamill I

Na OXB

-- r ~r~C~~rprwa~l) SSNOWC

I

- - \_\_\_\_.- - - - - ---- r- ' \_\_\_\_ . rr n . N -YU " am alZ low % ,6FIII M

mcO cn CrwrlA aary r r rr. Juqar crwrF mum n r rrr nrr rr , rrrrr rrrr r

I

' . . - 7- % we-I ffimRII~rrrrr1~s~I~II~BYIJ

MA,R 8 1912 Standard Poticy A Standard QCality must be inseparably linked to a Standai "olicy. Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is ih ible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard QOality. To market his goods through a jobber, a manufacturer m .t provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet t'le conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportior tely high list price on his goods to the consumer. To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, t figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high lit prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been serve I when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer. However/ these deceptive high list prices are not air to the con ;umer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list ; ices. When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their i, ,eading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibiu ,es, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts, which vary with local trade conditions. Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated. This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheap. eninm and degrading of the quality of his product. The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, 13 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding liThe "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of

## Library of Congress

Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition. The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways: First.-The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody. Second.-As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality. All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices-neither more nor less-the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores. All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone. This briefly, is the 'Spalding Policy' which has already been in successful operation for the past 13 years, and will lie indefinitely continued. In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. By ^ ^ J^ Ida

Standard Quality An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products-without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them. Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and

## Library of Congress

responsibility of the "Manufacturer." A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-four years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the-world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field. The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency. Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual. Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration. A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman. We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality-and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality > I.... ..

Y~\*. r , \ \_\_ ISU\* \_T.^' \_+t ^ T GOftK CEN-TOII rv >w^--,'3ifii-w ==.i's \_\_ ZS :ffi^ I M  
iin ii 11r. \*rt\_. fts~ BROS.\* "- \_- ~" u ; c>> ::vt\*- v - -& ; iIE 1-; =9Sisel S s RiM R ( > \_\_  
p'a~j~ii~r o\_\_ \_~~~~~l V \_ . \_~~~~~dc \_^\_Z . E j!,1W %ws >2WD -ijK . 1 a0 RJFd\*U  
pAA \_\_ ;rE}+;g ! W s s P rli~ ; ; h C \$ l| ~~~~~ i i %; fi B ff~ ~ ~~~~~-' < \_ ~t  
B& \_ ..